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THE NAMES OF RELATIONSHIP IN ENGLISH.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ENGLISH SEMASIOLOGY.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR

ERLANGUNG DER DOKTORWÜRDE

EINER

HOHEN PHILOSOPHISCHEN FAKULTÄT

DER

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PREFACE.

The main object of this treatise is to give in the form of definitions with illustrative examples, a survey of the different meanings which, in the course of the centuries, have been attributed to the English relationship names. The work has been based mainly on the Old English Dictionaries of Bosworth-Toller and of Sweet, the Middle English Dictionaries of Stratmann-Bradley and Mätzner, and especially on the New English Dictionary. The material is grouped according to the native or foreign origin of the words, and the different words are arranged for the most part in alphabetical order. Numerous cross-references are added to enable the reader to establish readily the various meanings of each word.

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§ 1. MALE NAMES.

ANCESTOR.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

ealdefæder: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 14.
ealdras pl.: = forefathers. Cf. Father p. 15.
fæder: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 13.
fore-cynn (?): = ancestor, forefather, progenitor. B. T. mentions this word with the reference Som. Ben. Lye.
forefader: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 14.
fordfæderas pl.: = forefathers. Cf. Father p. 14.
ieldran pl.: = ancestors, forefathers. Cf. Father p. 16.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

aldfader: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 18.
aldurfader: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 18.
elderne: cf. p. 2, *helderne*.
eldring: = ancestors.

Her eldrynges beth elde. —*K. Alis.* 4948. NED.

> ȝyf thou rewardest thyne *eldrynges* nauȝt
> A-lyve and eke adethe.
> —Shoreham 97. NED.

fader: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 16.
forbear: = ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

> His *forbearis* . . .
> Of hale lynage, and trew lyne of Scotland.
> —Henry, *Wallace*, 1, 21. (1470) NED.

for-eildres: = forefathers, progenitors.

> Þou has þam drund and don forfare,
> Als Þou til ur *for-eildres* suare.
> —*Cursor M.* (*Cott.*) 18362.

forfader: = ancestor, progenitor. Cf. Father p. 18.

forðfader: = ancestor, progenitor. Cf. Father p. 19.

helderne, elderne: = forefathers.

Alse þe huumeste bou of þe treuwe springed of þe neþemeste rote . alse sprong ure lafedi of hire *helderne.* and hire *helderne* of Jesse (. . sic domina nostra de posteris Iesse at ipsi prodierunt de ipso Iesse.) —O. E. Homl. II, p. 219.

B. Loan Words.

ancessour, ancestre, auncetre: from O. Fr. ancessour : = forefather, progenitor.

Lucius, the senator of Rome, writes to King Arthur wondering why Arthur pays no tribute to Rome, and commanding him to do so :

Vor þyn *auncetres* dude al, þat we þe hoteþ do.
—Robert of Gl. p. 193.

foregrantsire: = forefather, ancestor. Cf. Father p. 21.

grauntsire: = forefather, progenitor. Cf. Father p. 21.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

father: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 22.

forbears: = ancestors, forefathers.

For in this seiknes I was borne
And my *forebeerars me* beforne.
—*Scotch Poems,* 16th C. II, 159. (1578—1600) NED.

A yeoman, whose *forbears* had once owned the land. —D. C. Murray, *Hearts* I, 53. (1883) NED.

fore-elders: = forefathers.

They may . . . live under him as his subjects, as their *foreelders* has done in the past. — Q. Margaret in M. A. E. Wood, *Lettr. Royal & Illustr. Ladies* I, 372. (1525) NED.

John Dannay lived upon his own lands as his *fore-elders* had done from time immemmorial. —*Mr. Gray and his Neighbours* I, 26. (1876) NED.

forefather: = a progenitor. Cf. Father p. 23.

In the Dialects :

eldfather: = forefather. Cf. Father p. 25.

B. Loan Words.

ancestor: = a forefather, progenitor.

King Henry speaks to the Duke of Clarence :

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, the unguided days
And rotten times that you shall look upon
When I am sleeping with my *ancestors.*
—Sh. 2nd *Henry IV,* IV, iv, 58ff.

Thomas La Warr writes to Lord Cromwell asking that Boxgrave Abbey may be spared, for:

. . . there lyethe many of my *aunsytorys*, and also my wyffs mother , — Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* 2nd Ser. II, p. 134.

antecestrs : = a variant of ancestor.

The thyng that his *antecestres* and forbearis hes conqueist be grite laubours. — *Compl. Scotl.* XX, 186. (1549) NED.

ancients: in pl. = forefathers:

Can a man . . . brag of the Vertues of his *auncients*, if his owne life be vitious? — H. Crosse, *Vertues Commw.* (1603) NED.

Our *Ancients* were Gyants, and we are Dwarfs. — *Motion to Parl.* 6. (1649) NED.

belsire: = forefather. Cf. Father p. 26.

foregrandsire: = ancestor, forefather. Cf. Father p. 27.

grandsire: = forefather, progenitor. Cf. Father p. 26.

grandparents: in pl. = forefathers. Cf. Parent III. B. 4.

great-grandparents: in pl. = ancestors, forefathers. Cf. Parent III. B. 4. c.

parents: in pl. = ancestors, forefathers. Cf. Parent III. B. 2.

progenitor: = a forefather, ancestor in direct line.

> All generations . . . had hither come,
> From all the ends of the Earth, to celebrate
> And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*.
> — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi, 344 ff.

C. Hybrid Word.

grandfather: = ancestor, progenitor. Cf. Father p. 24.

BRIDEGROOM.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

brydguma : = a man about to be married, or newly married.

sponsus, *brydiguma* — W. W. 171, 7; 277, 19.

Se þe bryde hæfd, se is brydguma. — *Ags. Gosp. John*, iii, 28.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

brydgome : = a man about to be married, or very recently married. Cf. Husband p. 41.

> *Bridgume*: iss het þatt hafeþþ brid.
> — *Orm.* 17958.

bryde, bride, = bridegroom. Cf. Bride II. 2.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

bridegroom:

1. = a man about to be married; in the sense of a man engaged to be married, not often found in modern times.

He . . . dresses himself as a *bridegroom* and marries his master's daugther. —Jowett, *Plato* (ed. 2) III, 71. (1875). NED.

2. = a man very recently married.

He that hath the bryde is the brydegrome. —Tindale, (1526) *John iii*, 26. NED.

Wiclif writes in this place: He that hath a wif is the housbonde. Cf. also the King James Bible, John iii, 28.

The *bridegroom* may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife ystreen.
—Burns, *Lament J. Earl Glencairn*, x.

The wedding was as quiet as possible . . . The *bridegroom* and the bride . . . had limited their tour to the nearest place on the coast. —Ch. M. Yonge, *Magnum Bonum*, vol. II, chap. xvii (1880).

betrothed: = a man or woman engaged to be married.

B. Loan Word.

fiancé, from Fr. fiancé, pa.pple of fiancer to betroth. = a man engaged to be married.

The bride elect, the *fiancé*, the trousseau . . . she took under her most special charge. —*Lond. Society*, (1864) VI, 58. NED.

The *fiancé*, Prince Henry. —Graphic, Jan. 3, 1885, 10/2. NED.

BROTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

broðor, -ur, -er:

1. = the word expressing the relationship of a male child to those having the same parents or parent in common.

frater, *broðor*. —W.W. 88, 10.

Grendel's mother is said to have sprung from Cain;

siþðan Cain weard
to ecg-banan angan *breþer*
fæderen-mæge.

—*Beowulf*, 1261 ff.

Her Hengist and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyrt georne þam cyninge. in þære stowe þe is gecueden Agælesþreþ. and his *broþur* Horsan man ofslog. *O. E. Chron.* an. 455.

2. in combinations:

a) *æwe-gebroðor:* = brothers by the same marriage, germani fratres.

In the Interrogatio IIII. of Beda's Ecclesiastical History we find the question:

Hwæðer moton twegen *æwe gebroðor* twa geswustor in gesinscipe onfon, þa ðe beoð feorr heora cneorisse from him acende. —Beda, I, xxvii, p. 68.

The Latin original of this passage reads:

IIII. Interrogatio Augustini: Si debeant duo germani fratres singulas sorores accipere quae sunt ab illis longa progenie generatae? (Holder, p. 39).

b) *fæderen-broðor:* a brother from the same father.

David complains of his affliction:

Forþon ic edwit for þe oft aræfnede
and me hleorsceame hearde becwoman
and ic framde weard *fæderenbroðrum,*
wæs unmæge gyst modorcildum.
—*Psalm* lxviii, 8. (Gr. W. III, 2, p. 107).

Quoniam propter te subportavi improperium operuit reverentia faciem meam. Exter factus sum fratribus meis et hospes filiis matris meae. —*Psalm* ixviii, 8 f.

c) *foster-broðor:* the relationship of a male child to one together with whom he is raised though not related by blood.

Alumnus, *fosterbroðor.* —W. W. 268, 13.

d) *freo-broðor:* = an own brother; a younger brother.

. . . He [Ruben] his ealdordom
synnum aswefede, þæt he siðor for
on leofes last: him on leodsceare
frumbearnes riht *freobroðor* oðþah,
ead and æðelo; he wæs gearu swa þeah.
—*Exodus*, 335 ff. (Gr.-W. II, p. 462).

e) *gebroðor: -broðer, -broðra,* etc. used as the plural for broðor, for brothers collectively.

Ic seah turf tredan X wæron ealra
VI *gebroðor* and hyra sweostor mid
hæfdon feorg cwico. . . .
—*Rid.* xiv, lff.

fæderen-mæg: = a parental relative, a relation on the father's side, a brother.

agnati, *fædern magas.* —W. W. 173, 38.

In Beowulf we find the statement that

. . . Cain weard
to ecg-banan angan breþer,
fæderen-mæge.
—*Beowulf*, 1261 ff.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

broþer, brother, (-err, -ir, -ere, -re, -yr) broither, broder, -ir -yr:

1. = a male child who has one or both parents in common with another.

When Seth was born Eve gave thanks to God for sending them such an heir:

For Abel, þat sco wist wit wogh
þat Caym his aghen *broþer* slogh.
—*Cursor M. (Cott.)* 1213 f.

King Dunwale had two sons by his wife:

Þe ældre hæhte Belin
Þe ȝeonggere Brenne.
Þas bredren iwurden heom swahte
Þur sele mone rede.
Belin ȝef his leue *broder*
Anne dal of his londe.
—Layamon, 4290 ff.

2. including more distant kin; as an uncle, a cousin, nephew, etc.; a kinsman. Chiefly a Hebraism of Bible translations.

Referring to Jacob [also known as James] the Lesser, first bishop of Jerusalem, we read:

he was our lauedi sister sone
quar-fore men calde him cristes *broþer*
—*Cursor M. (Fairfax)* 21130 f.

Mary the mother of James, was the halfsister of Mary, mother of Christ.

1. Anna—Joachim (also called Joseph)
   |
   Mary (Christ's mother).
2. Anna—Cleophas
   |
   Mary (mother of Joseph and James, called Jesus' brothers).

Wiclif, writing how Abraham is told that his brother's son, Lot, has been taken by the kings who attacked Sodom and Gomorrah, says:

Loth his [Abraham's] *brother* takun. —*Gen.* xiv, 14.

At the well Jacob meets Rachel the daughter of his mother's brother Laban, and:

he shewide to hir that he was the *brother* of hir fader. —Wiclif, *Gen.* xxix, 12.

3. used by sovereigns and princes in addressing each other, and in most cases implying the existence of a more or less distant blood relationship.

King Edward IV. writes to Dr. Alexander Legh, his almoner and ambassador in Scotland:

Maistre Legh, where as our *brother* and cousin the King of Scotts desireth a mariage to be had betwixt our brother [here = own brother] of Clarence and a sustre of the said King of Scotts. . . . —Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* ix, 1st ser. vol. I, p. 16.

4. in combinations:

a) *breþeren of blod:* brothers having the same father or mother.

Christ speaks to Satan:

Ac to beo merciable to man · þenne my kynde askeþ;
For we beoþ *breþeren of blod* · ac nat in baptisme alle.
—*Piers Pl.* C. xxi, 420 f.

b) *broþer germain:* = own brother, brothers having the same father and mother.

We are all children of God, says Dan Michel in «Ayenbit»:

Be þa goste we byeþ alle godes children be adopcion ¦ þet is be auouerie ¦ and children of holy cherche ¦ *broþer germayn* of uader and of moder ¦ be ane broþerhede gostliche. —*Ayenb.* p. 146.

c) *frobroder:* = a younger brother.

Amyntas, king of Macedonia, wedded a wife by whom he had two sons:

Þe alder hight Alisaunder · as I right tell;
And sir Philip forsoothe · his *frobroder* hight.
—*Alis. Frag.* (Skeat) 22 f.

In his glossary (p. 273) to the Alisaunder Fragment from which the above quotation is taken, Skeat has the following remark:

«Frobroder: n. a younger brother (apparently contr. from frombrother . . . [I cannot find the word elsewhere].»

Stratman-Bradley identifies this word with the O. E. ἅπαξ λεγόμενον freobrodor (see above p. 5) which is a much more plausible assumption.

d) *foster broder:* = a male child reared together with another of different parentage.

Sir Ector, who had reared Arthur together with his own son Sir Kay, tells Arthur that he is not his real father, and that Arthur is destined to be king, adding:

«I will aske no more of yow but that ye wille make my sone your *foster broder* Syre Kay senceall of alle your landes». – Malory, *Arthur,* I, vi.

e) *half broþer:* a brother by one parent only. (occurs in Mid. E. from about 1300).

Matilda takes Steven prisoner, but he escapes :

Robert went hir with, Malde's *half broþer,*
& þe kyng Dauid of Scotland was þe toþer.
—Robert, of Brunne, p. 121.

hic germanus, a *halfebrodyre.* —W.W. 690, 13.

f) *ibroþren :* a plural form for broþer, used in the widest sense.

As the uppermost bough is of kin to the lowest roots, so the last man shall be akin to the first man who was before us :

And for þi bed [beþ] alle man *ibroþren* and isustren. and solden auerihc man loueien oþer. —*O. E. Homl.* II, p. 219, 17 ff.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

brother, (broder, -yr, -ir, bruder, modern Scotch *brither).*

1. = the son of the same parents ; but often extended to include one who has either parent in common, to the brother of one's husband or wife or to the husband of one's sister (more properly known as half brother, and brother-in-law).

A nobleman announces to King Edward that a prisoner has been brought in, whereupon Edward turning to the Dukes of Clarence and Gloster, says :

. . . Go we, *brothers,* to the man that took him,
To question of his apprehension.
—Sh. *3 Henry VI,* III, ii, 121 f.

Edward IV, George, Duke of Clarence and Richard, Duke of Gloster were sons of Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York.

In a vision, Adam sees the murder of Abel by Cain ; and the angel Michael says to Adam :

These two are *brethren,* Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. The unjust the just hath slain,
For envy that his *brother's* offering found
From Heaven acceptance.
—Milton, *P. Lost,* xi, 454.

2. = half brother :

Lord Stanley, who had married the widowed mother of Henry, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VIII), and by her had a son George, says to Henry :

But on thy side I may not be too forward,
Lest, being seen, thy *brother,* tender George,
Be executed in his father's sight.
—Sh. *Richard III,* V, iii, 94.

3. = brother-in-law:

Adriana, the wife of Antipolus of Ephesus, and Luciana her sister, talk to Antipolus of Syracuse thinking he is A. of E.; Luciana says:

> Fie, *brother!* how the world is changed with you!
> When were you wont to use my sister thus?
> —Sh. *C. Errors,* II, ii, 154.

Mrs. Pryor, learning that Elizabeth is to marry Lovel, says to the brothers and sisters of Elizabeth:

«Come here children! come Augustine. Fanny, Louisa, kiss your dear *brother,* [Lovel] children!» —Thackeray, *Lovel,* vi.

4. including more distant kin:

In the King James Bible, in the story of Jacob's meeting Rachel, we read:

. . . When Jacob saw Rachel the daughter of Laban his mother's brother, . . . Jacob went near, and rolled the stone from the well's mouth, and watered the flock . . . And Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's *brother,* and that he was Rebekah's son: . . . . —*Gen.* xxix. 10 ff.

The four kings destroy Sodom and Gomorrah:

And they took Lot, Abram's brother's son, who dwelt in Sodom, and his goods, and departed . . .

And when Abram heard that his *brother* was taken captive, he armed, his trained servants, . . . and pursued them unto Dan. —*Gen.* xiv, 12 ff.

5. in combinations:

a) *brothers consanguinean:*

Brothers born of the same father, often called *brothers-consanguinean,* are each others agnates. —James Muirhead, *Gaius,* III, § 10. NED.

b) *brother german:* = a brother through both parents, a 'whole' brother. Early writters also used it as = 'brother on the mother's side, brother-uterine'; it has been proposed in modern times to restrict it to 'brother on the father's side'. —NED. s. v.

Brother German denotes a brother both by the father's and by the mother's side.
—Chamber's Cyl. s. v. *German.* NED.

A. Macfarlaine writes:

I use the term *brother-german* to denote brother on the father's side. —*Consanguinity* 8. NED.

c) *brother uterine:* = one born of the same mother but not of the same father. Cf. above, under brother german.

d) *foster-brother:* a male child reared together with another of different parentage.

A contest takes place between the two clans Quehele, and Chyttan. The chief of Clan Quehele is Eachin Maclan, a foster-son of Torquil of the Oak, who with his eight sons is among the combatants.

«Eachin Maclan placed himself in the second line betwixt two of his *foster-brothers*». —Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xxxiv.

e) *god-brother:* = a male person who has the same godparent as another; or, as in the following example, the relationship of a godson to the children of his godfather.

When George Duke of Clarence held the office of Lieutenant of Ireland, he had as deputies Thomas Earl of Desmond, John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester and others:

«The Butlers thryved under the bloud of Lancaster, for which cause the Earle of Desmond remained many years Deputy to George Duke of Clarence his *god-brother* . . .» —Campion, *Historie of Ireland*, II, viii, (in *Ancient Irish Histories*, I, p. 150). (1809).

In the chapter immediately preceding the one from which we quote above, we read that «George duke of Clarence . . his god-fathers at the front were the Earles of Ormond and Desmond» —the latter being the father of the Earl of Desmond mentioned above.

f) *half-brother:* = brothers having only one parent in common.

They are termed *halfe brothers*, or brothers of the halfe bloud. —*Termes de la Ley* (1641) 108. NED.

He is my *half brother*. the son of my mother, but not of my father. —Jowett, *Plato*, (ed 2) I, 224. (1875). NED.

In the Dialects sometimes expressed by *brother-in-law*, cf. Brother-in-law p. 13.

B. Loan Words.

german = Mid. E. germain from O. French germain, used in Early Mod. E. in the sense of brother-german (see above p. 9).

Arthur has a combat with the Paynim brothers Pyrochles and Cymochles, in which he kills the latter:

Which when his *german* [i. e. Pyrochles] saw . . .
—Spenser, *F. Q.* II, viii, 46.

After Manild and Mamprise, King Ebranc succeeded to the rule of the land:

An happy man in his first dayes he was,
And happie father of faire progeny:
For all so many weekes as the yeare has,
So many children he did multiply;

Of which were twentie sonnes, which did apply
Their minds to praise and chevalrous desire:
Those *germans* did subdue all Germany,
Of which it hight . . .

—*F. Q.* II, x, 22.

Likewise in *F. Q.* I, v. 10.

cadet, from O. French cadet: = a younger son or brother; a younger branch of a family; the youngest son.

«From a younger brother or *cadet* of this house.» —Holland, *Camden's Brit.*, I, 463. (1610). NED.

«These rambling letters of mine . . . are nought else than a legend of the cumbersome life and various fortunes of a *cadet*.» —Howell, *Letters*, II, 61.

Lady Blanchemain meets her young relative Blanchemain, and leads him into a conversation about the two hostile branches of the family — Catholic and Protestant. Blanchemain explains:

«The late lord's great-grandfather denounced his elder brother as a Papist and a Jacobite—nothing more than that. It was after the 'Forty-five. So the *cadet* took the title and estates.» —Henry Harland, *My Friend Prospero*, vii.

In Gipsy English the relationship brother is expressed by *pal* (cf. Cent. Dic. p. 4236/1). In this sense it is not used in English otherwise than by Gipsies, though in slang, especially in Thieves' Slang, the word *pal* is frequently used in the sense of chum, comrade, companion, confederate.[1]

«*Pal* is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel*.» — C. G. Leland, *Eng. Gipsies and their Language*, vi. Cent. Dic.

nephew: = brother, cf. Nephew p. 53.

BROTHER-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

The Native Word.

tacur, *tacor*: = the brother of a husband, brother-in-law.

Leuir, *tacur*. —W.W. 30, 3.

Leuir, *tacor*, i. frater mariti. —W.W. 174, 38.

Cf. ibid. 672, 13, where we read: «Hic leuir, est frater in lege».

Leuirum, *tacor*, þæt is brydguma brodor —W.W. 506, 9.

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[1] Said also of women. «She has asked me on purpose to meet Lady Ida — they are tremendous *pals*». — Mrs. Forrester, «*Of tho World, Worldly*» chap. xv, (1892).

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

broder yn lawe, broþer in lawe, etc. = brother-in-law, the brother of one's wife or husband ; or the husband of one's sister.

Brodyr in lawe: sororius. —*Pr. P. p.* 54.

Octiater sygh Salome y-slawe,
He was Daries *brother in lawe*,
He hadde ywddded Jemeydas,
Daries suster heo was.
—*Alis.* 4398 ff.

App. «in law» = in Canon Law, (in contrast to brother in blood or by nature), with reference to the degrees of affinity within which marriage is prohibited ; a brother-in-law or sister-in-law being, as regards intermarriage, treated 'in law' as a brother or sister. —NED.

B. Loan Words.

syster husband : = brother-in-law.

A syster husband ; sororius. —*Cath. Ang.* 341.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

brother-in-law : = properly, the brother of one's husband or wife ; the husband of one's sister. Sometimes extended to the husband of one's wife's (or husband's) sister.

With reference to the prisoners which Lord Henry Percy was holding, King Henry says :

Why, yet he doth deny his prisoners,
But with proviso and exception,
That we at our own charge shall ransom straight
His *brother-in-law*, the foolish Mortimer.
—Sh. *1st Henry IV*, I, iii, 77 ff.

good-brother : = brother-in-law ; formed after the pattern of the French beau-frere.

In the Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots (H. Campbell, 1825, App. 25), occurs the following :

«I pray you tak it in guid part, & not after the interpretation of your fals *guid-brother.*» NED.

«The King of England his *Good brother.*» —Sir J. Melvil, *Mem.* (1610). 7. NED.

brother = brother-in-law, cf. Brother, p. 9.

in the *Dialects:*

a) *brother law:* = brother-in-law. Gl[1]. nWil. Cor[1]. w. Som. The *in* is always omitted; so also in all the similar relationships. —EED.

b) *brother-in-law:* = a half-brother. (East). —Halliwell, Dic. p. 32.

c) *mauf:* = brother-in-law. (East Yorkshire). —*Reprinted Glossaries,* E.D.S. (I, 15), p. 32.

Cf. besides EDD. s. v. *maugh,* where the word is connected with Mid. E. maghe, mau, mohw, O.E. mâga.

B. Loan Word.

cousin: = brother-in-law. Cf. Cousin III. 2. d.

FATHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

fæder:

1. = one by whom a child is or has been begotten; a male parent.

When Beowulf and his comrades step out of their boat, they are met by one of Hroðgar's men who asks them who they are and whence they come. Beowulf answers:

We synt gum-cynnes Geata leode
ond Higelaces heorð-geneatas.
Wæs min *fæder* folcum gecyþed,
æþele ord-fruma Ecgþeow haten.
—*Beowulf,* 260 ff.

2. = a male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor, forefather.

In Eadwin's Canterbury Psalter we read:

Min god . . . on þe hyhton vel hopedon ure *federæs* on þe hy gehopedon & þu hie alysdest. (in te speraverunt patres nostri speraverunt et liberasti eos). —*Eadw. Psalter,* xxi, 1 ff. E.E.T.S. 92, p. 31 f.

When brought before Elene, the learned men answer her thus:

«hwæt, we ebreisce æ leornedon,
þa on fyrndagum *fæderas* cuðon.»
—*Elene,* 397 ff.

3. in combinations:

a) *ærfæder:* = father, late or deceased father: BT. and

Sweet give the meaning *ancestor, forefather*, but we have found no example of this use.

Wiglaf, to assist Beowulf in his contest with the dragon, draws his sword, 'known to men as the relic of Eanmund' which Weohstan, Wiglaf's father, gave to Wiglaf:

He [Weohstan] frætwe geheold fela missera
bill ond byrnan, oð – ðæt his byre mihte
eorlscipe efnan swa his *ær-fæder*.
—*Beowulf*, 2620 ff.

b) *ealdfæder:*

α) = a father who lived long ago.

When the arrival of Beowulf is announced to him, Hrøðgar says:

Ic hine cuðe cniht-wesende.
Wæs his *eald – fæder* Ecgþeo haten,
ðæm to ham forgeaf Hreþel Geata
angan dohtor.
—*Beowulf*, 372ff.

Beowulf was the son of Ecgtheow, and grandson (on the mother's side) of Hrethel.

β) = a grandfather.

avus, *ealdefæder*. —W.W., 173, 6.

γ) = an ancestor, a forefather.

God says to Adam:

Þu sodlice forðfærst on sybbe, þonne se tima cymð, on godre ylde to ðinum *ealdfæderum*. (Tu autem ibis ad patres tuos in pace, sepultus in senectute bona.) —*Genesis*, xv, 15.

In BT. we find also the combination: «*eald ealdfæder* = a great grandfather; proavus. —Som. Ben. Lye.»

c) *fore-fæder* (?) BT. mention «*forefaderas* = *majores*», without quotations.

d) *forðfæder*: = a forefather, an ancestor, usually used in the plural.

Forðfæderas, tritavi. —Napier I, 847.

Aelfric writes:

Of Noes yldstan suuu, þe wæs Sem gehaten,
com þæt Ebreisc folc, þe on god gelifde,
Abrahames *forðfæderas*.
—Aelfric. *de Vet. Test.*, (Grein I, p. 4, 19ff.).

e) *foster-, fester-fæder:* = a man who brings up and cares for a child not his own; one who takes the place of a father; a nourisher.

altor vel nutritor, *fosterfæder*. —W.W. 309, 1.

f) *godfæder:* = a male sponsor considered in relation to his god-child.

In the will of Wulfric we read:

«I give to my poor daughter the land at Elford and at Oakley . . . let her have the use of it while she may be deserving of it and let it afterwards go to the convent at Burton: forþon þe hit wæs mines *godfæder* gyfu». —*Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* ed. B. Thorpe, p. 545.

g) *steopfæder*:[1] = the husband of a person's mother though not his father.

uitricius, uel patraster, *steopfæder*. —W.W. 174, 6.

Orosius speaks of Oedipus:

Eac ic hit forlæte, Adipsus hu he ægþer ofsloh ge his agenne fæder, ge his *steopfæder* ge his steopsunu. —Alfred's *Orosius*, (Sweet), p. 42, 21 ff.

ealdor, aldor:

a) = father.

While drunk, Noah lies uncovered in his tent:

da com ærest Cam in sidian
eafora Noes, þær his *aldor* læg
ferhde forstolen.

—*Genesis*, 1577 ff.

b) = forefather, ancestor.

David complains of his slanderous enemies, praying that they may be punished:

Eall þæt unriht, þe his *ealdras* ær
manes gefremedan, on gemynd cume
and on ansyne ures drihtnes!
ne adilgode wesan deorc fyrene
da his modur ær mane fremede.

—*Psalm* cviii, 14.

ildra, yldra:

a) = father.

Judas relates how his father told him of the crucifixion of Christ, and what was done with the cross:

da me *yldra* min ageaf andsware,
frod on fyrhde fæder reordode.

—*Elene*, 462 f.

b) = in the plural, forefathers, ancestors.

In his preface to the translation of Gregory's 'Pastoral Care', Alfred tells how there were many learned books in Eng-

[1] In Hall's Concise Ags. Dictionary we find: *oc*: sm. stepfather. Kl[uge]. but compare Zupitza in Herrig's Archiv XCIV, p. 432, who thinks it very likely that this enigmatic «oc» — found only in the Prudentius-glosses — is nothing but an abbreviation of the name «Octavianus».

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land but the people did not read them because of the language in which they were written :

Swelce hie cwæden: Ure *ieldran* ða ðe ðas stowa ær hioldon, hie lufodon wisdom. —*Pastoral Care, Preface,* (Sweet), p. 5, 13 ff.

The word *ildra, yldra,* was prefixed to relationship names in the same way and with the same meaning that grand and great are used in modern English.

auita, *yldra fæder.* —W.W. 345, 24.
per atauos, þurh *ildran fæderas.* —W.W. 464, 24.
Cf. also W.W. 492, 34; and 532, 38.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

fæder, feder, feader, fader, Orm. *faderr ;* south. dial. *væder, veder, vader) fadre, fadir(e), -ur(e), -yr :*

1. one by whom a child is or has been begotten, a male parent, the nearest male ancestor.

hic pater, A[e] *fadyre.* hic genitor, idem est. —W.W. 671, 4 f.
hic triavus, the thyrde fadyr. [1]
hic attavus, the thyrde fader.
hic abavus, the secund fro thy fadyr.
hic proavus, the forne fadyre.
—W.W. 689, 34; 36; 38; 40.

Referring to Ascanius we find written in Layamon's Brut :

His moder wes ihoten Creusa
Priames kinges dohter,
þe Aeneas his *fader*
in Troie for-leas.
—Layamon, 210.

'*fleschliche feder*' used in contrast to '*uader gostliche*'.

þis meiden þe we munnid wes marherete ihaten. ant hire *fleschliche feder* teodosie hehte of þe heðene folc patriarke and prince. —*St. Marherete,* p. 2.

2. = a male ancestor more remote than a parent, a forefather, a progenitor ; especially with reference to Adam, 'our first father'.

Conscience speaks to the king, who wishes him to marry Meed [Bribery].

Cryst it me forbede !
Ar I wedde suche a wyf · wo me betyde !
For she is frele of hir feith · fykel of here speche,
And maketh men mysdo many score tymes; . . .
ȝowre *fadre* [=Adam] she felled · thorw fals biheste.
—*Piers Pl.* B. III, 119 ff.

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[1] Should this not be «the thyrde *fro the* fader» ?. Cf. W.W. 689, 35 where we find «hec triava, the thyrd fro the modyre». (Cf. Mother, II. A. 1.)

God calls to Abraham:

Abraham! Abraham! . . . . . .
It is I, take tent to me,
That fourmed thi *fader* adam,
And everything in it degre.
—*Townl. Plays*, iv, 57 ff.

3. in combinations:

a) *aldfader, aldefader, eldfader:*

α. = a grandfather.

Penda besieges Brian at Exeter; Cadwâlan goes to the assistance of Brian, and with his own hand takes King Penda prisoner:

He wes Merwales fader;
Mildburge *aldeuader*.
—Layamon, 31008 f.

«H' [Henry II, 1154—1189] þurh godes ȝefu ængle landes king gret ealle mine bisceopas & ealle mine eorlas & ealle mine scirereuan & ealle mine þeinas francisce & englisce on þan sciran Teobalt erceb[isceop] & se hiret æt Christes chyrchen on Cantuarabirȝ habbad land inne freondlice & ic kepe oeþ þæt ic hebbe heom geunnon þæt hi beon ælc þare lande wurþa þe hi eafdon en Edwardes kinges deȝe. & on Willelmes kinges mines *furþur ealdefader*. & on Henrices kinges mines *ealdefader*. . . . . .» —*Engl. Urkunde von 1155*, F. H. Stratman in Anglia VII, p. 220.

socer, *el(d)fader*. —*Prompt. P.* p. 137.

A child is ofte lyk to his fadir or to his modir, or ellis to his *eelde fadir*. —Wiclif, Wks. I, 181. NED.

hic avus, A° *eldfader*. —W.W. 672, 7.

In Barbours Bruce we are told that the King married his daughter to Walter Stewart:

And thai weill soyne gat of thar bed
Ane knaiff child, throu our Lordi's grace
That eftir his gude *eld-fadir* was
Callit Robert and syne was king
And had the land in gouernyng.
—Barbour, *Bruce*, (Skeat) xii, 694.

β. = father-in-law.

We are told that this world is a desert devoid of all virtues;

Nusquam tuta fides non hospes ab hospite tutus: Nis nower non trewde. for nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde; ne noder of oder. Non socer a nuro. Ne þe *aldefader* of hi[s] oðem. —*O. E. Homl.* II, p. 165.

Moses, who had married a daughter of Raguel, the priest, sees the burning bush;

Moyses, — þat siþ was sett to kepe
all his *eildfadere* scepe,
þat was þe prist of madian

Quas dogter he has tan, —
þe flok he fedd opon a tid,
Bi a wildrin wod side etc. etc.
—*Coursor M. (Cot.)* 5729 ff.

Alexander slays King Bebrik, whose daughter was the wife of Caratros. Caratros wants to avenge the death of his father-in-law, but Alexander, who under another name has been for some time the friend of Candoil, the brother of Caratros, pacifies C. telling him it is not worth his while to kill Alexander.

Bot if þe list on þat lede . loke with þin eȝen,
Sir Alexander þe athill . þine *aldfadire* bane,
þe þer bot graunt me to geve . quat guds as I craue,
And I sall prestly þat prince . present into þi handis.
—*Alexander*, 5375 ff.

ȝ. = ancestor, forefather.

«For mannes sawel is Cristes spouse
That he sal bring til heuin his house . . . .
Than bird our sawel lef other thing.
And luf Crist hir spous and hir king.
Hir *ald-fader* bird hir lefe
And on hir lemman clep and wete
Hir *aldfader* cal I Adam,
That broht hir into balful blam.»
—*Engl. Metr. Homl.* (Small) p. 122.

b) *aldurfader* = forefather. (Apparently a confusion between ald-fader, ancestor, and allerfader, father of all, first parent. NED.)

In a letter to Alexander, Dindimus writes of the worthlessness of gold, etc., and adds; «Your gods can not heal the dead, yet ye sacrifice to them,

þin *aldur-fadur*, alixandre . al þis haþ used
& alle kydde of ȝour kin . kenden þis dedus.»
—*Alex. & Dind.* (Skeat). 1050 ff.

c) *forfader:* = forefather, ancestor.

Just before his death Jacob calls his sons to him and gives them his blessing;

He gaue ilkan seir benissun;
And þan he laid his heued don, . . .
And til his *forfaders* fard.
—*Cursor M.* (*Cot.*) 5461 ff.

Göt. has 'And to his *former fadris* ferd'.

Isaac blesses Jacob and sends him to Padan-aram. On the way he lies down to sleep, and in a vision God appears to him saying:

«Jacob Jacob, thi God I am
Of thi *forfader* Abraham,
And of thi fader Isaac.
—*Townley Plays*, vi, p. 52.

In this case 'forfader' = grandfather, Jacob being the son of Isaac, and Isaac the son of Abraham.

d) *forðfeder:* = forefather, ancestor.

St. Katherine the only daughter of King Cost is left an orphan while yet very young; but nevertheless she takes charge of and continues to keep up her parents' house, not because of her pride in having many under her,

ah ba ha wes offearet of scheome & of sunne, ȝef þeo weren todreauet oder misferden, þat hire *forðfeders* hefdon ifostret. [sed quia non sine crimine esse putabat, si *paternum* censum avide retinens fame et inedia quemlibet eorum perire pateretur]. —*St. Katherine,* (Einenkel), p. 7, 20 ff.

e) *fosterfader:* = a man who nourishes, cares for, and brings up a child not his own.

Altor vel nutritor, *fosterfæder.* —W.W. 538.

Joseph and Mary take Christ to Egypt:

þær he blæf wiþþ hise frend
Wiþþ Sannte Marȝe hiss moderr,
& wiþþ þatt haliȝ mann Josæp
þatt himm wass sett to fostrenn,
& tære he wex, & þraf, & wass
Full herrsumm till hiss moderr,
& till hiss *fosterrfaderr* ec
He wass buhsumm & milde.
—*Orm.* 8849 ff.

f) *godfader:* = a male sponsor at the baptism or confirmation of a child.

hic compater, A^e *godefader.* —W.W. 671, 12.
hic compater, a *god fadyre.* —W.W. 690, 2.
a *god fader,* compater, paternus. —*Cath. Angl.* 161.

In a note in Prompt. P. we read:

A *goffe,* ubi a *godefader.*
A gome, ubi a godmoder.
—*Prompt. P.* p. 201, note 1.

Chaucer's parson tells us that kindred may not marry:

«And certes, parentele is in two maneres, outher goostly or fleshly; goostly, as for to delen with hise godsibbes. / For riht so as he that engendreth a child is his fleshly fader, riht so is his *godfader* his fader espirituel. —Chaucer, *Persones Tale,* 905; p. 630, § 76.

g) *stepfader:* = the husband of a person's mother though not his own father.

hic uictricus, A^e *stepfadyre.* —W.W. 671, 7.

In an account of the country of Assyria we read:

Egeus was kyng of Athenis. Medus was Egeus sone, and folowed þe dedes of Iason þat was his owne *stepfader,* and belde þe cheef citee of Media . . . [Media condita est a Medo filio Aegei,

regis Athenarum, qui æmulans virtutes Jasonis vitrici sui . . . .] —*tr. Higden, Polychronicon.* (Rolls Ser.) I, p. 93.

At the instigation of Sir Gye's wife, Mourdoure kills Sir Gye, and marries his wife. Bevis is the son of Sir Gye and this lady; and as soon as he is sufficiently grown he forces his way to M's hall, and beats him severely. As he leaves the hall he meets his uncle to whom he tells what he has done:

I schal þe telle al to gadre:
Beten ichaue me *stifadre*
Wiþ me mace
Þries i smot him in þe heued,
Al for ded ich him leued
In þe place!
—*Sir Beues of Hamp.* 463 ff. p. 21.

h) in combinations with *great* and *grand* to indicate degrees of removal of relationship. In the *grand-* combinations we see French influence.

grete fader: = grandfather.

«And the mule ansuerd, my *grete fader* was a hors.» —Caxton, *Aesop*, v. 1; 128. (1484). NED.

grauntefader: = the father of one's mother or father.

The realme of Scitia, other the reigne of kinges in hit, which began in the tyme of Sarug, *grawntefader* to Thare the fader of Abraham, requirenge that place bothe by the reason of tyme and of age . . . [incepit tempore Sarug, proavi Abrahae . . .] —*tr. Higden Polychronicon* (Rolls Ser.) II, p. 257.

bel-fader: (a hybrid word; French bel- and English fader) = grandfather.

belsyre, or *belfader*, faders or moders fader. —*Pr. P.* 30.

«Here lyeth henry the sone of henry the fader henry the *belfader* henry the *olde belfader*. —Caxton, *Gold. Leg.* 414/1. (1483). NED.

B. Loan Words.

Mid. E. *sire*, from O. French sire.

1. = father; chiefly poetical.

Alexander goes to Egypt where he finds a black image—

Of Anèc his awen *sire* · ane ymage of sable.
A berne was of blake stane · all þe body heweñ
With conyschance of a kynge · with coroñ & septere . . . .
«þat Anec» quod þis athil kyng . «was myne aweñ fadire.»
—*Alex.* 1126 ff. p. 58.

Cf. also Chaucer. *Merchant's Tale* 1020 ff; Layamon 22485; and *Havelok* 310.

2. used in combinations:

a) *bellsyre* : = a grandfather.

Cf. *Piers Pl.* B, IX, 142.

bellsyre, auus. —*Cath. Ang.* 27.

b) *goodsire*; *gudsire*, *gudschir*, etc. = grandfather.

For to pas agayne thowcht he,
And arryve in þe Empyre,
Quhareof þan Lord wes his *Gud-syr*.
—Wyntoun, *Chron.* VI, xx, 102. (c. 1425). NED.

c) *grandsire* :

α. = grandfather.

A *gransier*, Auus. (Manip. Vocab.) —*Cath. Ang.* p. 163, Note 3. *Grawnsyre*, faderys fadyr (grawncyr, S. grauncer P.) avus. —*Pr. P.* p. 208.

King Edmund was slain at Oxford by Edric and was then buried in the Abbey of Glastynbury:

Vor he wyllnede vor to lygge ys *gransyre* ney
þe kyng Edgar þe gode kyng, þat þere ybured ys.
—Robert of Gl. p. 311, 6 ff.

Edgar's son Ethelred married Emma of Normandy, and from this marriage sprang Edmund Ironside.

β. = a forefather, a progenitor.

St. Edward (the Confessor) is enshrined at Shaftesbury Abbey:

Into þulke Abbeie of Schafteburij: seint Edward huy ladde,
For þe kyng Alfred, is *graunt-sire* . . .
—*S. Eng. Leg.* p. 52, 181 ff.

d) *forgrantsire:* = a great-grandfather, a progenitor.

þai fand þe said Robertis *forgrantsire* deit last vest & sesit of þe said landes. —*Acta Audit.* (1839) 34/2. (1474). NED.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

father:

1. = one by whom a child is or has been begotten; a male parent; the nearest male ancestor.

Prospero speaks to Miranda, his daughter:

Twelve year since, Miranda, twelve year since,
Thy *father* was the Duke of Milan, and
A prince of power.
Mir. Sir, are you not my *father*?
Pros. Thy mother was a piece of virtue, and
She said thou wast my daughter; and thy *father*
Was Duke of Milan; and thou his only heir,
A princess, — no worse issued.
—Sh. *Tempest*, I, ii, 53 ff.

2. often extended to include (a) a step-father.

Lady Macduff and her young son speak :

L. Macd. Now, God help thee, poor monkey!
But how wilt thou do for a father?

Son. If he were dead, you'ld weep for him: if you would not, it were a good sign that I should quickly have a new father [i. e. a stepfather]. —Sh. *Macbeth*, IV. ii. 59 ff.

When Enoch Arden returns and looks through the window of Philip's home he sees :

Philip, the slighted suitor of old times,
Stout, rosy, with his babe across his knees ;
And o'er her second *father* stooped a girl,
A later but a loftier Annie Lee.
—Tennyson, *Enoch A.* 756 ff.

b) a father-in-law.

As Claudio and Hero are about to be married, Claudio says :

Stand thee by, friar. *Father*, [to Leonato] by your leave:
Will you with free and unconstrained soul
Give me this maid, your daughter?
—Sh. *Much Ado*, IV, i, 24 ff.

Paris in speaking of his marriage to Juliet, the daughter of Capulet, says to the Friar :

My *father* Capulet will have it so.
—Sh. *Rom. and Jul.* IV, i, 2.

3. applied to the relative or friend who 'gives away' a bride.

Leonato says to Antonio his brother :

You know your office, brother:
You must be *father* to your brother's daughter,
And give her to young Claudio.
—Sh. *Much. Ado*, V, iv, 14 ff.

4. a male ancestor more remote than a parent; especially the founder of a race or family; a forefather, progenitor; in plural, ancestors, forefathers, as in the scriptural phrase «to be gathered to one's father's», to be dead and buried.

God says to Abram :

Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram but thy name shall be Abraham; for a *father* of many nations have I made thee. —*Genesis*, xvii, 5.

Casca and Cassius meet on the street at night during a storm. Casssius says :

. . . . . for Romans now
Have thews and limbs like to their ancestors;
But, woe the while! our *fathers'* minds are dead.
—Sh. *Jul. Caesar*, I, iii, 80 ff.

Banquo says to himself:

Yet it was said
It should not stand in thy posterity,
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings.

—Sh. *Macbeth*, III, i, 3 ff.

But Foker, though early wise, was still a man. He could no more escape the common lot than Achilles, or Ajax, or Lord Nelson, or Adam our first *father*, and now, his time being come, young Harry became a victim to Love, the All-conqueror. —Thackeray, *Pendennis*. (Tauchn.) II, xviii, p. 257.

father = grandfather.

Lady Castlewood says of Lord Castlewood:

Me and *father* [i. e. her grandfather, Mr. Van den Bosch] does our best to make him respectable . . . Law! he'd melt the plate, only *father* keeps the key of the strong room. —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxxxv, (Tauchn.) IV, p. 145.

5. used in derivatives and combinations:

a) *fatherling:* = a little father. Only in nonce uses; used as an affectionate mode of address.

In what nation . . . but the German, does a daughter address her father as her «dear little *fatherling*». —Blackw. Mag. xx, 847. 1826. NED.

b) *forefather:* = an ancestor, progenitor; found chiefly in the plural.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *Forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.

—Gray, *Elegy*, 13 ff.

c) *foster-father:* = one who performs the duty of a father to another's child; also (esp. in Ireland and the Highlands) the husband of a nurse.

Eudoxius and Leontine exchange children while the latter are yet quite young, Eudoxius giving his son to Leontine to raise as his own and Leontine giving his daughter to Euxodius and his wife to bring up as their own:

«I should have told my reader that whilst Florio [the real son of Eudoxius] lived at the house of his *foster-father*, he was always an acceptable guest in the family of Eudoxius.» —*Spectator*, No. 123, § 5.

d) *godfather:*

α. = a male sponsor at the baptism of a child. Cf. O. E. godfæder:

There shall be for every male child to be baptized . . . two *Godfathers* and one Godmother: and for every female, one *Godfather* and two Godmothers. —Bk. Com. Prayer, Publick Baptism.

Cf. *Prompt. P.* p. 201, note 1.

β. = a male sponsor at the Confirmation of a child. In the Roman Catholic Church new sponsors are appointed for the confirmation.

Then shall they bee brought to the Bushop by one that shall bee his *godfather* or godmother, that euery childe may haue a wittenesse of his confirmacion. —Bk. Com. Prayer (1549) S. ij, b. NED.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Suffolk, Godfathers at the Font, and the Duke of Suffolk, *Godfather* at the Confirmation were served with like Spices, Wafers and Wine, —Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* II, i, 4 (1721). NED.

e) *grandfather:*

α. the father of one's father or mother.

With reference to the Palmers Guild, within the parish church of St. Lawrence, in the Town of Ludlow, we are told that it was

«ffounded by the most valiant and victorius kinge, of ffamus memorie, kinge Edward, *graundfather* to Richard the second. —*Engl. Gilds*, 197 (a charter of 1546).

Richard II, was the son of Edward the Black Prince who was the son of Edward III.

Launce meets Speed, and says to him :

«. . . Tell me this: who begot thee?»
Speed. «Marry, the son of my *grandfather.*»
—Sh. *Two Gentlemen*, III. 1. 295.

β. used in Sc. for a great-grandfather. Cf. *Grandsire* p. 26.

«His *grandfather*, good sir, and father, had served his predecessors, and some of them lost their lives under their service.» —Calderwood, *Hist. Kirk*, II, 174. (1651). NED.

γ. = a male ancestor, a forefather.

«The habit they weare. differs not from their *grandfather* Adams.» —Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* (ed. 2) 329. (1638). NED.

«Shem . . . was in dignity preferred, before his brother, to be *grandfather* to the Messiah.» —Trapp, *Comm. Gen.* V. 32. (1650). NED.

δ. in combination with great used one or more times, to indicate successive degrees of removal.

Trymme, *transl. Calvin on Genesis* 235, uses the combination «his great graund graund father.»

«Your Great-Great-Grand-father Henry the Seventh.» —tr Wotton's *Panegyr. K. Charles*, in Reliq. 138. (1651). NED.

«At death he was grandfather to 56, great grandfather to 19, great great grandfather to 11, and great great great grandfather to 4.» —Gentl. Mag. 199, (1747).

King Henry the Fifth says :

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot,

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Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us;
For you shall read that my *great-grandfather*
Never went with his forces into France
But that the Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like the tide into a breach. . . .
—Sh. *Henry V*, I, ii. 143 ff.

Henry V was the son of Henry IV, who was the son of John of Gaunt, and the grandson of Edward III.

Harpsfield in Bonner's *Homilies* 7, (1555) speaks of «Oure *great grandfather* Adam». NED.

f) *stepfather:* = a mother's second or subsequent husband.

6. combinations in the Dialects:

a) *auldfather:* = a grandfather, (Jam.) w.Sc. Ayr.

b) *eldfather:* = a grandfather, Nhb. Dur. Yks. = an ancestor, Dur. nYks[23]. = father-in-law, Nhb.

In the parish church of St. Nicholas as neare my *eld-father* Charles Slingsbye as possible may be. —*Will* (1634) in *Acts Durham High Commiss. Court.* (1857) 17, note EDD.

c) *old-father:* = grandfather. —EDD.

d) *grandfer:* = a grandfather. Not. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written *grandfa*, s. Hmp.; *grandfur*, I.W[1]. *granfa*, Lin.; *granfer* s. Not. Glo. Wil[1]. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.[2]; and in the forms *granfey* Som.; *granther*, Amer.; *grenver* Brks. —EDD.

e) *gaffer:*

α. = a grandfather.

War[4]. s. War[1]. Our old *Gaffer's* dog killed a fox hisself. Shr. Obsol. A title given to an aged father or grandfather. Glo. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy, *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24. Suf. e. Suf. Sus.[12]. Hmp[1]. Dor. Hire a travelling chap to touch up the picters into her own *gaffers* and gammers. —Hardy, *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) Bk. VI, 487.

β. = a husband. Cf. Husband p. 44.

f) *gaff:* a shortened form of gaffer.

Mix well (old *gaff*) horse corne with chaffe. —Tusser, *Husb.* xxii, (1878) 60. NED.

1877 in N.W.Linc., Gloss., *Gaff.* NED.

B. Loan Words.

sire:

1. = father; used in verse, and never as address.

Valentine asks Proteus if Silvia knows of his banishment. Proteus says:

Ay, ay: and she hath offer'd to the doom- . . .
A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears!
Those at her father's churlish feet she tender'd; . . .
But neither bended knees, pure hands held up,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate *sire*.
—Sh. *Gentlemen*, III, i, 222.

Venus prophesies of Love:

It shall be cause of war and dire events,
And set dissention 'twixt the son and *sire*.
—Sh. *Venus*, 1159 f.

2. = a forefather, ancestor.

«Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors.» —Painter's *Pal. of Pleas*, vol. I, p. 4. Nares.

That part of our speech which comes down from our *sires*, far back in the days of yore, is made up in large part of those words which we can speak with one pulse of the breath and one stroke of the tongue. —G.W.McPhail, in Espenshade, *Rhetoric* p. 315.

3. in combinations:

a) *belsire:*

α. = a grandfather. The components are taken from the French, but the word is of English formation.

Belsyre, grant pere. —Palsgrave, 197/2.

β. = an ancestor.

«The great *Belsire*, the Grandsire, Sire and Sonne
Lie here interred vnder this Grauestone.»
—Weever, *Anc. Fun. Mon. 615*. NED.

b) *grandsire: gransher, grandshir*:

α. = a grandfather.

«My father was King of England . . . and his father *my grandsire* was also King of England. —Camden, *Rem*, 212. NED.

Cf. alse Pope *Odyss.* xxx, 566; Tennyson, *Dora*, 128.

β. = a great-grandfather, especially in Scotland.

«The estate . . . Hes beine possest be me my father gudshir and *grandshir*.» —*Sct. Acts Chas. I*, (1870) V, 696/2. NED.

The same use occurs in Dunbar's Poems. Cf. likewise *Sc. Acts Mary*, (1814) II, 432/1; and R. Jamieson's *Pop. Ballads*, I, 292.

γ. = a forefather, a progenitor.

«Our *Grandsire* Adam.» —H. Buttes, *Dyets drie Dinner*, A, a, iij. NED.

There lived an ancient legend in our house.
Some sorcerer whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow, had foretold,

Dying, that none of our blood should know
The shadow from the substance.
—Tennyson, *Princess*, I, 5

c) *foregrandsire:*

α. ≒ a grandfather.

ȝond, in ane other part, amyd the feild
The fers Eumedes walkis vnder scheild,
Quhilk was the son and air, as that thai tell,
Of agit Dolon valȝeant in batell.
The name he bair of his *fore grandschir* wycht,
Bot the strang handis and stowt curage in fycht,
Of his awin fader, this Dolon, he bayr.
—Douglas, *Aeneis* XII, vi, 95.

β. = a great-grandfather.

In an Interlude of Dunbar's (a monologue) entitled «The Droichis Part of the Play», we read:

My *fore grantschir* hecht Fyn MacKowle,
That dang the devill, and gart him ȝowle.
The skyis ranyd quhen he wald scowle,
He trublit all the air:
He gat my grantshir Gog Magog.
Ay quhen he dansit, the world wald schog.
—Dunbar, (Schipper) p. 192.

γ. = a great-great-grandfather.

Be his fader, gudschir, grandshir, and *forgrandshir*, lardis of Fingiltoun. —*Books Counc. & Sess.* B, 18, 44. (Jam). NED.

To the forsaids persones ... thair fathers guidschirs grandschirs *foirgrandschirs* (etc). —*Acts Chas. I.* (1846) V, 64/2. NED.

δ. = an ancestor in general.

«Your *foir grandscheir* Godefroid of Billon kyng of iherusalem ... defendit his pepil. — *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 3. NED.

d) *great-sire:* = a grandfather.

He prov'd himself a Grand Child worthy his *great Syre* by his mother's side. —N.N. *tr. Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone*, 95, in *Adv. fr. Parnassus*, III. NED.

e) *goodsire:* = a grandfather.

The heire of the sonne gotten of his awin bodie, may craue na mair fra his father brother, of the rest of his *gudschirs* heretage (then the part quhilk was assigned to his father. —Skene, *Reg. Maj.* 34. NED.

Our *gudsire* gaed into Edinburgh to look after his plea. —Scott, *Antiq.* ix. NED.

Cf. also above under *foregrandsire* γ.

4. in the dialects:

grandsire: Sc. Yks. Shr. Also in forms *grandsher*, Sc.; *granser*, w. Yks.; *gransir*, n. Yks [2]. Shr [12]; *grencher*, S. & Ork [1].

a) = a grandfather.

I've lef' the two little uns alung ooth thar gransir. Shr.[1] Obs.

b) = a great-grandfather.

His *grandsher*, his gutsher, his daddie. Sc.
—Jamieson, *Pop. Ballads*, (1806) I, 292.

gutcher: (< *goodsire*) Sc. NCy. Also in forms *geetsher*, Cai[1].; *geutchur*, n. Cy.; *gou(t)cher*, *gutser*, Sc. = a grandfather, grandsire.

Cf. Burns, *Lass of Ecclefechan* 1, My *gutcher* has A hich house. EDD.

papa:

1. = father. From the Italian pappa 'the first word that children are taught to call their father by'. Introduced into English through the French and German in the 17th Century (as papa') and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in the 18th Century (as papā, pa'ppa). At first the word was courtly and polite, and was used by grown people as well as by children; but it later became essentially a childish word; in the last few years it has been used less frequently even by children. Changed and shortened forms of the word in endearing or colloquial use are: pappy, pap, pop, pa, paw, etc. —NED.

«O *Papa, Papa!* where have you been this two days, *Papa?*»
—Thos. Otway, *Soldier's Fortune*, (1683) I, 7. NED.

Mr. Huxter's father was a surgeon and apothecary at Clavering just as Mr. Pendennis's *papa* had been a surgeon and apothecary at Bath. —Thackeray, *Pendennis*, (Tauchn.) III, p. 32.

Chloe, the perfect maiden is at last won by Strephon:

The bashful nymph no more withstands,
Because her dear *papa* commands.
—Swift. *Strephon and Chloe* 43 ff.

Genteely taught by his mamma
To say, not father, but *papa*.
—Hood, *Stage-struck Hero*, vii.

2. Like father, extended to include stepfather, father-in-law, an adopted father, and even grandfather.

Lady Castlewood says:

. . . When we go to Castlewood . . . *papa* [i. e. Mr. Van den Bosch, her grandfather] is armed too, as well as the people. —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxxxv, (Tauchn.) IV, p. 145.

3. used in the following shortened, colloquial and dialect forms, with the meaning of father.

pa:

a) a childish shortening of papa.

The elder sat down [to the piano forte] and answered 'Yes, *Pa*,' to every thing that '*Pa*' said. —L. M. Hawkins, *C'tess & Gertrude*, (1812) II, 219. NED.

Mrs. Brandon speaks of her lack of education:

My *Pa* hadn't the means of learning me much: and it is too late to go to school at forty odd. —Thackeray, *Philip*, I, xxi.

Cf. also the stories of 'Pa Gladden' which occurred in the Century Magazine in 1903—04.

b) = grandfather:

Lyddy says to her grandfather, Mr. Van den Bosch:

La, *pa!* what should I know about stores and groceries? —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxxii, (Tauchn.) IV, p. 20.

c) in the Dialects:

Pa, an abbreviation of pa-pa. Pretty general perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout — paaing his father — or maa-ing his mother. —E. Moor, (1823) *Suffolk Words*. NED.

Pa, sometimes even spelled *paw*, is a word in common use for father among the rougher classes of America. Cf. American Dialect Notes, I, p. 68.

Par: a dialect prononciation of pa.[1]

Mrs. Shandon and her daughter go to Mr. Bungay, the Publisher, to ask assistance in getting Shandon out of prison. After their departure, Bungay says to his wife:

When the little 'un said, 'Why dont you take *Par* out of Pizn?' I did feel it Elizabeth, upon my honor I did, now. —Thackeray, *Pendennis* (Tauchn.) II, xii, p. 188.

pappy: = a child's pet name for father.

Come, be a dear goodnatured *pappy*. —Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*, 66 (1763). NED.

O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. —Miss Burney, *Cecilia* VI, viii, (1782). NED.

Colonel Lambert speaks to his wife concerning their daughters:

. . . If they have a wish or fancy, we work night and day to compass it, and 'tis darling daddy and dearest *pappy*, and whose father is like ours? and so forth. —Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxxiii.

pap, *pop*, *poppy*, etc.: shortened dialect forms of papa. a common term for father in the rural and 'backwoods' regions of America, especially among the mountains of Kentucky.

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[1] Cf. Grüning, Schwund und Zusatz von Konsonanten in den neuengl. Dialekten, Straßburg 1904, p. 59 f.

Speaking of the girl, Sally, he wishes to marry, Gabe Carmel says:

If I win it's goin' to be for all a man's life could be in this world; an' if I don't — why Sally needn't ever know but I built the house for my old *pap* and mam. —F. H. Sweet, *Gabe's Ruse*, in Munsey's Mag. Sept. 1904, p. 910.

pap, pop, poppy, for papa or father. —*Jerseyisms*, Dial. Notes, I, p. 68.

Cf. also Dialect Notes, I, p. 68.

bab: a former nursery word for dad, or papa.

Pappa . . . the first word children vse, as with vs dad, or daddie, or *bab*. —Florio, *World of Words in Italian and English.* (1598). NED.

baba: an infantile variant of papa.

Sitting down and crying for his *baba* (though he never had any baba to cry for). —Kingsley, *Water Babies*, 48. NED.

4. in combinations:

a) *god-papa:* used in childish or familiar speech for God-father.

My dear and venerable *god-papa* for whom, although we had never met since the christening, I entertained the most lively affection. —Miss Mitford, *Village*, Ser. II, (1863) 310. NED.

b) *grandpapa;* (also in shortened form grandpa): a childish or colloquial substitute for grandfather.

«There is my *grandpapa.*» —Scott's Mag. Apr. 1735, 188/1. NED.

«Don't you see 'tis empty, Dear *grandpapa?*» —B. D. Walsh, *Aristoph. Knights* IV, i. NED.

Old Mr. van den Bosch tells his granddaughter Lydia she will inherit all his wealth:

'O you darling dear *grandpapa*!' says Lyddy. —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxix, (Tauchn.) III, p. 29.

c) *granpap:* = a grandfather. Nhp.[1] War.[2]. EDD.

d) *gramp:* = a grandfather. Glo.[1] Oxf. Wil.[1].

e) *gappy:* = grandfather.

Mr. Van den Bosch speaks to his granddaughter Lydia, referring to himself:

. . . When poor old *Gappy* is gone, Lyddy will be a rich little Lyddy, that she will. —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxix, (Tauchn.) III, p. 291.

Mr. Van den Bosch tells Lyddy he went to the play only to please her:

And you did please me, dearest *Gappy!* cries the young lady. —ibid. p. 292.

dad:

1. a childish or familiar word for father. Occurs from the 16th century in representations of rustic, humble, or childish

speech. May have existed colloquially much earlier. It is not mentioned in the Promptorium, or Catholicon, where words of this class occur.

Speake with my *dadde* and mam also, . . .
Mame and *Dadd*, rest you well!
—*Chester Plays* (ed. Deimling EETS. lxi)
(MS. W. Addit. 10,305) p. 46. l. 678 ff.

Philip, the Bastard, comments on the words the First Citizen has just spoken:

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words
Since I first call'd my brother's father *dad*.
—Sh. *King John*, II, i, 466 f.

In his story of his search after his son, an officer in the Civil War, who had been reported as badly wounded, O. W. Holmes tells how he unexpectedly meets the son in a train:

In the first car, on the fourth seat to the right, I saw my captain; there I saw him, even my firstborn, whom I had sought through many cities.
«How are you; boy?»
«How are you, *dad?*»
—Holmes, *My Hunt after the Captain.* (1862.)

daddy: a diminutive and endearing form of dad; = father.

A tilman I am, and so will I be
As my *daddye* hath taughte yt me:
I will fulfill his lore.
—*Chester Plays.* (ed. Deimling) p. 40, l. 514 ff.
(MS. W. Addit. 10,305.)

All day long afraid of old *Daddy* in England. —Chesterfield, *Lett.* II, cxciii, 220. NED.

2. in combination with *grand:*

grand-dad, grandad, gran(d)dadda, gran(d)daddy.

And so you left them to *Grand Dada!* —Farquhar, *Love & Bottle*, I, (1699) 6. NED.

My *Grand-Daddy* is here to-night, to the very great satisfaction of us all. —Mad. D'Arblay, *Early Diary* I, 41. (1769.) NED.

3. Dialect Forms (EED.): *dadd*, Sc. *dade*, Cum.[1] Slang. *ded*, Cum. Also in forms *daddy, daddie: dadi*, Slang. *dady*, Sc. Cum[1]. *daiddie*, Sc. *deddy*, Sc. Cum[1].

grand-dad: Sc. Irel. Lan. Som. Amer. Also in forms *grandadder*, Som.; *gran(d)-daddy*, Sc. Ir.: *grondad*, Lan[1]. e. Lan[1]. = a grandfather. —EDD.

grand-da: Sc. (grand-dey): = grandfather.

Whist, again say I, *grandda*. —Cordon, *Carglen*, (1891) 146. EDD.

lucky-dad, -daddy, -deddy: Sc. = grandfather.

The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their *luckie-dad*. —Scott, *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi. EDD.

APPENDIX.

Other Words for Father.

The following are additional terms in familiar, slang, or dialect use for the relationship father, grandfather, etc.

governor: a colloquial and slang term for father, usually accompanied by the definite article, and not used in direct address.

'I allude to the habit which sons have in speaking of their father, . . . to call him *governor*, as the vulgar phrase is. —Hare, *Vict. Faith*, 107. NED.

And when the ladies whom he [Foker] had conveyed alighted at the door of their house and asked their accomplished coachman whether he would not step in and take something to drink, he declined with so melancholy an air, that they supposed that the *Governor* and he had had a difference. —Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xix, (Tauchn.) II, p. 275.

Cf. also *Newcomes*, II, p. 222.

pater: a school-boy term taken directly from the Latin. In common use throughout England.

the old gentleman, *the old man:* slang terms for father.

the boss: a slang term for father, found in America.

bobby: a grandfather, (n. Sc.):

> And the twa *bobbies* were baith fidging fain,
> That they had gotten an oye o' their ain.
> —Ross *Helenore* (1768) II, ed. 1812. (Jam). EDD.

genitor: = a male parent, a father.

Whosoever is generated is from him who is the *genitor*. —Pearson, *Creed* (1839), 57. (1659). NED.

A son worthy of his august *genitor*, in happy hour is born to your Majesty. —Landor, *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I 90. (1846). NED.

FATHER-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

sweor : = the father of one's husband or wife, father-in-law.

socer, *sweor*. W.W. 174, 2; also, 309. 16.

Judah had a son, Er, who took to wife a woman named Tamar :

Þa cydde man Thamare, þæt hire *sweor* [Judah] for to Thamnaþa scep to sciranne. —*Genesis*, xxxviii, 13.

In an account of the rape of the Sabine women we read:

Swa weordlice and swa mildelice wæs Romeburg on fruman gehalgod mid brodor blode and mid *sweora* [i. e. the fathers of the Sabine women who were taken as wives by the Romans]. —*Orosius* (Sweet) 66, 3 ff.

(aðum-)swerian (or *sweorum?*): = son-in-law and father-in-law. Cf. Son-in-law p. 60.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

fadir-in-lawe: = the father of one's husband or wife.

According to one of the glossaries in W.W. the native word for this relationship, *sweor* was still in use in the 12th Century: «Socer, *sweor*». W.W. 538, 16, but after that time it seems to have gone out of use, its place being taken by the combination *fader-in-law(e)*.

Tereus who had married King Pandion's daughter Progne

«let make his shippes yare,
And into Grece him-self is forth y-fare
Unto his fader in lawe [= Pandion] and gan him preye
To vouche-sauf that, for a month or tweye,
That Philomene, his wyves suster, mighte
On Progne his wyf but ones have a sighte . . .»

—Chaucer, *Leg. Gd. W.* 2270 ff. (*Philomene*, 43 ff.).

fadir-in-lawe, socer. —*Prompt. P.* 145.

aldefader: = father-in-law. Cf. Father p. 17.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

father-in-law:

1. = the father of one's husband or wife.

Huon sends word to his brother Gerard that he is safely arrived at the abbey of Mauryse. Gerard grows angry when the news is delivered to him:

And whan duke Gerard sawe that the messenger was departed, he was sorrowful and pensyue, and called to him his *father in law*, his wyfes father, who was namyd Gybouars, the most falsest traytour that was fro ye Est to the west. —Ld. Berners *Huon of Bord.* lxiv, 8 ff., p. 221.

Priam asks Helen to name the Greeks they see in the opposing army:

The fairest of her sex replied: Most reverend *father-in-law*,
Most loved, most fear'd, would some ill death had seized me, when I saw
The first mean why I wronged you thus . . .

—Chapman, *Iliad*, III, 187.

2. = step-father; the husband of one's mother.

Lord Stanley who had married the widowed mother of Henry Earl of Richmond appears in Henry's tent;

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me, how fares our loving mother.
—Sh. *Richard III*, V, iii. 79 ff.

For other examples of this usage see Richardson, *Clarissa*, IV, xxiii, 122; Dickens, *Nicholas Nickelby*, iv; and George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, lvi.

goodfather: = father-in-law; also, a step-father.

Ti Quincius . . . create Aulus Posthumius, his *gude fader*, dictator. —Bellenden, *Livy*, IV, (1822) 347. NED.

Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris, the *good father*. —Despauters Gram. B 5 a. (Jam.) NED

She commandet her *gudfather* [Lat. socerum] to obteine the cheif roume efter her in Brittanie. —Dalrymple, *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV, 206. NED.

father: = father-in-law. Cf. Father p. 22.

3. in the dialects:

father-law: = father-in-law. War.[2] Shr[1]:

Dunna yo' think as I'm gweïn to be married to live ooth my *faither-law*. EDD.

father-in-law: Oxf[1]. = a stepfather. EDD.

eldfather: = father-in-law. Cf. Father p. 25.

B. Hybrid Word.

papa-in-law: = father-in-law.

Philip's old college and school cronies laughed at hearing that . . . he was thinking about marriage . . . But they made no objection to his proposed union: *papa-in-law* was well enough or at least inoffensive. —Thackeray, *Philip*, xxi.

FOSTERBROTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterbrodor: cf. Brother p 5.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterbroder: cf. Brother p. 7.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterbrother: cf. Brother p. 9 f.

FOSTERFATHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

foster-, fester-fœder: cf. Father p. 14.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterfader: cf. Father p. 19.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterfather: cf. Father p. 23.

FOSTERSON.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fosterbearn: = fosterson. cf. Son p. 54.
fostorling: = fosterson.
Uerna, uel uernaculus. imberdling, uel *fostorling.* — W.W. 170. 26 f.
Uernula, *fostorling.* —W.W. 111, 19.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fostersone: cf. Son p. 57.
fosterling: = fosterson.

> Þer weoren of-slaȝe . . .
> Þa Bruttes alle of Ardures borde,
> And alle his *fosterlings*
> —Layamon, 28574 ff. NED.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fosterson: cf. Son p. 59.
fosterling:
. . . Bid farewell to thy *fosterling* while the life yet is in me.
—Morris, *Love is enough*, (1873) 70. . NED.

GODBROTHER.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godbrother: cf. Brother p. 10.

GODFATHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

godfæder: cf. Father p. 14 f.

gefædera: = a godfather, gossip.

Gregory is chosen pope:

Gregorius da asende ænne pistol to dam casere Mauricum, se wæs his *gefædera*, and hine halsode, and micclum bæd dæt he næfre dam folce ne gedafode dæt he mid bæs wurdmyntes wuldre geuferod wære. —Aelfric's *Homl.* (Thorpe) II, p. 122.

B. Loan Word.

cumpæder: = a gossip, godfather, compater. (The Latin compater anglicized, and, influenced by the O. E. fæder.)

Hæsten's wife and two sons are brought to King Alfred, but he restores them to Hæsten because one of the sons is his godson, and the other Aethered the aldorman's . . .

But as soon as Hæsten came to Benfleet and had wrought the fortification:

swa hergode he on his rice þone ilcan ende þe Aeþered his *cumpæder* healdan scolde. —O. E. Chron. an. 894.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

godfader: cf. Father p. 19.

goffe: = a godfather. cf. Father p. 19.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

godfather: cf. Father p. 23.

B. Loan Word.

sponsor, from Latin sponsor: = a godfather (or godmother).

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman ... ; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for the education in the true Christian faith. —Aigliffe, *Paregon Juris Canonici.* (Johnson's Dic.)

. . . A fantastical connexion called spiritual affinity, was invented in order to prohibit marriage between a *sponsor* and godchild. —Hallam, *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii, pt. ii. (Johnson).

C. Hybrid Words.

godpapa: cf. Father p. 30.
godparent: cf. Parent III. B. 4. a.

GODSON.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

bisceopsunu: = a godson at confirmation. (Sweet.) Cf. Son p. 56.
godbearn: cf. Son p. 55.
godsunu: cf. Son. p. 56.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godsune: cf. Son. p. 57.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godson: cf. Son p. 59.

GRANDFATHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

ealdefæder: cf. Father p. 14.
yldra fæder: cf. Father p. 16.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

aldfader: cf. Father p. 17.
gretefader: cf. Father p. 20.

B. Loan Words.

bellsyre: cf. Father p. 21.
grandsire: cf. Father p. 21.

C. Hybrid Words.

belfader: cf. Father p. 20.
goodsyre: cf. Father p. 21.
grauntefader: cf. Father p. 20.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

father = grandfather. cf. Father p. 23.
In the Dialects:
auld-, eld-, old-father: cf. Father p. 25.
bobby: cf. Father p. 32.

B. Loan Words.

belsire: cf. Father p. 26.
(fore)grandsire: cf. Father p. 27.
granddad, -daddy: cf. Father p. 31.
grandpapa: cf. Father p. 30.
grandparent: cf. Parent III. B. 4. b.
grandsire: cf. Father p. 26.
(great)grandparent: cf. Parent III. B 4. c.
papa: cf. Father p. 28.
pa: cf. Father p. 29.
In the Dialects:
gappy: cf. Father p. 30.
granddad: cf. Father p. 31.
grandda: cf. Father p. 31.
grandsire: cf. Father p. 27.
grandpap: cf. Father p. 30.
gramp: cf. Father p. 30.

C. Hybrid Words.

grandfather: cf. Father p. 24.
greatsire: cf. Father p. 27.
In the Dialects:
grandfer: cf. Father p. 25.
gaffer: cf. Father p. 25.
gaff: cf. Father p. 25.
gutscher: cf. Father p. 28.

GRAND NEPHEW.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

grand nephew: cf. Nephew p. 53.

B. Hybrid Word.

greatnephew: cf. Nephew p. 53.

GRANDPARENT.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

grandparent: cf. Parent III. B. 4. b.

GRANDSON.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

nefa: cf. Nephew p. 48.
sunsunu: cf. Son p. 56.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

nevew: cf. Nephew p. 51.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Words.

boy: cf. Son p. 58.
nephew: cf. Nephew p. 52.
In the Dialects:
nephew: cf. Nephew p. 54.

B. Hybrid Word.

grandson: cf. Son p. 59.

GRANDSON-IN-LAW.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Hybrid Word.

grandson-in-law: cf. Son-in-law p. 62.

HALF-BROTHER.

I. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

half brother: cf. Brother p. 8.

II. MODERN ENGLISH.

half brother: cf. Brother p. 10.

HALF-NEPHEW.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Hybrid Word.

half-nephew: cf. Nephew p. 54.

HUSBAND.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

ceorl: = husband, a man joined to a woman by marriage. Jesus talks to a woman of Samaria, and tells her to go and: . . . clype ðinne ceorl . . (voca virum tuum). —*John* iv, 16.

hæmed-ceorl: = a husband.

. . . hwæþer he siȝ hægsteald þe *hæmed-ceorl*. . . . utrum coelebs sit an uxoratus. —Egb. *Conf. Kap. 1* (Thorpe, *Anc. L. S.* 345.) (Roeder p. 66.)

gemæcca: = husband.

Gif wif wiþ odres gemæccan hæmþ . . . si mulier cum alterius conjuge adulteravit . . . —*Laws. Ecg. P.* III, 10, Thorpe, *Anc. L. and Inst.* II, 186, 7.

hlaford: = a husband.

Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire [Cynedryðe] eðelmod hire *hlabard* salde. —*Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 445. NED.

rihthlaford: = lawful lord or husband.

Gif wif ofer hire *rihthlaford* oðerne man hæbe . . . si mulier praeter dominum suum legitimum, alium habet virum . . . —*Laws Ecg. P. II*, 7, in Thorpe, *An. L. and Inst.* II, 184, 19.

sinfrea: = a husband.

Offa's wife Thrytho is contrasted with Hygd:

nænig þæt dorste	deor geneþan
swæsra gesiða	nefne *sinfrea*,
þæt hire an dæges	eagum starede.

—*Beowulf*, 1933 ff.

wer : = husband.

[Sarra] ongann þa ferhdcearig
to *were* sinum wordum mædlan.
—*Genesis,* 2217.

rihthiwa : = a lawful spouse, husband or wife.

Gregory tells us that those who are bound in marriage are to be admonished in a different way from those who are not:

Ac monige biod dara de hie gehealdad wid unryhthæmed, & swadeah his agenra *ryhthiwena* ne brycd swa swa he mid ryhte sceolde. —Alfred's *Pastoral Care,* 51, 6. (Sweet) p. 399.

multi sunt, qui scelera quidem carnis deserunt, nec tamen in conjugio positi usus solummodo debiti jura conservant.

(ge)sinhiwan[1] : = a married pair, a man and wife.

After eating the forbidden fruit Adam and Eve were full of sorrow:

Hwilum to gebede feollon
sinhiwan somed and sigedrihten
godne gretton.
—*Genesis,* 777 ff.

conjuges uel conjugales, *gesinhiwan.* —W.W. 308, 17.

gesamhiwan : = a married pair.

Be þon de *ryht}esamhiwan* bearn habben, and þonne se wer }ewite. *Ine's Ges.* 38. (Rubrikenl.) [nach E]: (Quoted from Roeder, p. 66.)

B. Loan Word.

bonda : bunda : = a man joined to a woman by marriage.

Ne mæg nan wif hire *bondan* forbeodan, dæt he ne mote into his cotan gelogian dæt dæt he wille. —*Laws Cnut,* in Thorpe, *Anc. Laws and Inst.* I, 418. 24.

And dær se *bonda* sæt uncwyd and unbescrafod sitte dæt wif and da cild on dæm ylcan unbesacan. —ibid. 414, 21.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

bridgome : = a man very recently married.

At the Bridal at Cana Jesus turns the water to wine. This was the first miracle that the disciples saw him do:

þerfore trowed þei þo new
Fro þat day in god ihesu
þenne lafte þat *bridgome* þe brid
And folewed ihesu fro þat tide.
—*Cursor M. (Trin.)* 13422 ff.

Gentille wimmen . . . þat nabbed hwerwid buggen ham *brud-gume.* —*Hali Meid.* 9. (1230). NED.

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[1] Cf. Fr. Roeder, Die Familie bei den Angelsachsen. (Halle 1899) p. 65.

imœcca: = a husband. (12th Cent.).

Conjunx, *imœcca*. —W. W. 537, 12.

louerd: = husband.

Eue . . . nom & et þerof & ȝef hire *louerd*. —Ancr. Riw. p. 52. NED.

man: used in the sense of husband.

If fader sagh his sun þare,
Or sun his fader in þat care,
þe wijf hir *man*, or *man* his wijf,
Or freind he luued als his lyf . . .
—*Cursor M.* 23335 ff.

isinheowen: = husband and wife.

Conjuges, uel coniugales, *isinheowen*. —W. W. 537, 13.

Cf. also «Fragments of Aelfric's Grammar, Aelfric's Glossary, and Poem on the Soul and Body in the orthography of the 12th Cent.» edited by T. Phillipps, Lond. 1838, p. 2.

B. Loan Words.

husbande, husbonde, hosbonde, housbonde: = a man joined to a woman by marriage.

Characterizing the Wife of Bath, Chaucer says:

Housbondes atte chirche-dore sche hadde fyve.
- Chaucer. *C. T. Prol.* 462. A 460.

Jacob bigat Joseph, the *hosebonde* of Marye, of whom Jhesus was borun, that is clepid Christ. —Wiclif-Purvey. *Matth.* i, 16.

hosebond, husbond, } weddyd man, maritus. —*Pr.P.* p. 248, 254.

spus, from O. Fr. espouse. Also written spous, and spouse: = a husband (or wife, cf. Wife II. B).

The soule is widewe that haueth vorloren hire *spus,* that is . . . Christ. —*Ancr. Riw.* p. 10.

Cf. also *E. Eng. Metr. Homl.* (Small) p. 122.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

lord: now poetical and humorous for husband.

Petruchio says to Katherina:

Katherine, I charge thee, tell these headstrong women
What duty they do owe their *lords* and husbands.
—Sh. *Shrew*, V, ii, 130 f.

She was come to take leave of home, for her *lord* was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening train. —Miss Yonge, Young Stepmother, xxv, 371. NED.

man:

a) = husband now only Scotch and in dialect except in phrase 'man and wife'.

Be not amaz'd; nor blush, young lovely bride,
I come not to defraud you of your *man*.
—Ford, *'Tis Pity*, IV, I. NED.

Nor would Nancey take it kindly if I called her *man* names. —Barrie, Window in Thrums, 108. NED.

b) in phrase *'man and wife'*:

In less than a month the captain and his lady were *man and wife*. —Fielding, *Tom Jones*, I, xii. NED.

With Farmer Allan at the farm abode
William and Dora. William was his son,
And she his niece. He often look'd at them,
And often thought, 'I'll make them *man and wife*.'
—Tennyson, *Dora*, 1 ff.

c) in the combination *goodman*: = a husband; now only Scotch, or archaic.

Venus asks Vulcan to make armor for Aeneas:

To Vulcanus, hir husband, and *gudemann*,
Within his goldin chalmer sche began
Thus for to speik . . . . .
—G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, VIII, vii, 7 ff.

'It's my *gudeman*, sir, 'said the young woman, with a smile of welcome. —Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxxvii. NED.

One was tender for her *goodman*. —Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, III, 1159. NED.

The next who was knocked over was your *good-man*. Mrs. Garth. —J. Grant, *Cameronians*, I, iii, 30. NED.

mate (origin doubtful): used in the sense of husband.

. . . Mary took another *mate*;
But Dora lived unmarried till her death.
– Tennyson, *Dora*, 166 f.

old man: = husband; colloquial in lower classes. Cf. below, in dialect uses, p. 45.

His wife . . . joined *her old man* again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them. —Sterne, *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II, 191 (Grace). NED.

His wife called him . . . her dear John — *her old man* — her kind *old man*. —Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xvii. NED.

B. Loan Words.

consort: = a partner in wedded or parental relations. Frequently used in conjunction with some titles, as king-consort, prince-consort, (the latter the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria).

Her *Consort* still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. —Lediard, *Sethos*. II, x, 406. (1732). NED.

His Royal Highness, the prince *Consort*, passed a restless night. —*Court Circular*, *Windsor Castle*, Dec. 13, 1861. NED.

husband: = a man joined to a woman by marriage.

Luciana says to Antipholus of Syracuse:

And may it be that you have quite forgot
A *husband's* office? . . .
If you did wed my sister for her wealth,
Then for her wealth's sake use her with more kindness.
— Sh. *Errors*, III, ii, 1ff.

partner: This word is also sometimes applied to a husband or wife.

spouse, from O. Fr. espouse: = a husband (or wife, cf. Wife III. A.)

For her the *Spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins Hymnæals sing . . .
— Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 219 f.

In the dialects we find the following words for husband:

fellow: = a husband.

w. Yks. When my *felly* comes home to his drinkin'. — Hartley, *Clock Alm.* (1711) 29. NED.

w. Yks.[3] Au've lost my *felly* sin' Au saw yo. EDD.

gaffer (< grandfather, cf. Father p. 25): = a husband, the head of the house.

Lan. The lengthening face of Tom, her *gaffer* who appeared to endorse her prognostics. — Longman's Mag. Nov. 1895, 176. EDD.

The respectable old yoeman is remembered to have addressed his wife as 'Gammer' and she called him '*Gaffer*' in return. EDD.

goodman: = a husband. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e. An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also in forms *geedman*, Sc.; *good(e)n*, *go'on* e.An.[12]; *gudeman*, Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. *guid-* Sc. Cum.; *gweed-* Sc.

She'll hae had some quarrel wi' her auld *gudeman*. — Scott, *Midlothian*. (1818) xviii. EDD.

half-marrow: = a spouse, a husband (or wife).

Lady Crawford, the wicked Teegur Earl Beardie's *half-marrow*. — Lowson, *John Guidfollow*, (1890) 60. EDD.

herie Sc.; *heary*, Abd. *heery*, Dmf. (< obs. Sc. *here* O. E. *hearra*.): = a term used by old women in addressing their husbands, and sometimes vica versa.

hubby: a shortened diminutive form of husband.

My wife's hand paused, in the act of taking the stick, and returned itself to her lap. She bridled perceptibly, and said: «Hubby, you know better than that. You know you do» . . . — Mark Twain, *Sketches*, (Tauchn.) p. 48.

man: = a husband.

Elg. Some wives, ye ken, will thrash their men. Tester, *Poems* (1865) 104. EED.

Per. Though he be ma *man*, a'll say this for him. —Maclaren, *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 128. EDD.

s. Not. I've a *man* and five kids. —Prior, *Reme*, (1895) 173. EDD.

old man: a familiar term for husband.

The old negress says:

«Has I had any trouble? Misto C— — —, I's gwine to tell you, den I leave it to you. I was bawn down 'mongst de slaves; . . . Well, sah, *my ole man* — dat's my husban' — he was lovin' an' kind to me, jist as kind as you is to yo' own wife . . . —Mark Twain, *Sketches* (Tauchn.) p. 222.

n. Lin'. War.[2] EDD.

My *old man* is plowing. —Dial. Notes (1896) I. 373.

master: = husband.

«I'm a watching for my *master*.»
«Do you mean your husband?» said I.
«Yes, miss, my *master*.» - Dickens, *Bleak House*, viii.

KINSMAN.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

gelonda: = Kinsman, fellow-countryman (Sweet; BT. gives only the meaning fellow-countryman for this word).

mæg:

1. = a relative, a kinsman.

propinquus, *mæg*, vel gesibling. —W.W. 173, 40.

2. in combinations:

a) *cneomægas*, *-magas:* = relatives of the same generation.

Hine [Terah, Abraham's father] *cneowmægas*,
metode gecorene mid sidedon
of þære edeltyrf, Abraham and Lot.
— *Genesis*, 1733 ff.

b) *fædern magas:* = relatives on the father's side.

Agnati, *fædern magas*. —W. W. 173, 38.

c) *gemæg*[1]*:* = a kinsman.

Abraham says to Lot:

. . . Wit synt *gemagas*.
— *Genesis*, 1904.

d) *(sib)gemagas*, pl.: = kinsmen.

Referring to Abraham and Isaac:

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[1] Cf. Kluge, Lgrph. 1898 col. 13, who supposes the word to be a plurale tantum: *gemagas*.

. . . heahlond stigon
sibgemagas on Seone beorh.

— *Exodus*, 385 f.

e) *heafodmœg*, = a near relation, a relation in the first degree.

Beowulf speaks to Unferth:

Þeah du þinum brodrum to banan wurde,
heafod-mœgum.

— *Beowulf* 587 f.

Cf. also Beowulf 2151.

f) *leodmœg*: = a kinsman.

Abraham answers Pharaoh:

Ac ic me, gumena baldor, gudbordes sweng
leodmagum feor lare gebearh.

— *Genesis*, 2693 f.

g) *meddren mœg*: = a relation on the mother's side.

cognati, *meddern magas.* —W.W. 173, 39.

h) *neah-*, *nea-*, *neh-mœg*: = a near kinsman.

adfinium, *neahmaga.* —W. W. 342, 18.

And þa he dead wæs and ealla his gebrodru and his *neamagas*. . . [Quo mortuo et universis fratribus ejus omnique cognatione illa]. —*Exodus*, i, 6.

maga (?): = a kinsman.

BT. gives the meaning «relative», but without references. Sweet does not mention the word.

heafod-maga: = a near relation.

God says to Andreas:

Wat ic Matheus þurh mænre hand
hrinan heorudolgum, *heafodmag[an]* (MS. —magu)
searonettum beseted . . .

—*Andreas*, 941 ff.

sibœðeling: = a prince and kinsman.

Referring to Beowulf and Wiglaf we read:

. . . hi hyne þa begen abreotan hæfdon,
sib-æðelingas.

—*Beowulf*, 2707 f.

gesibling: = kinsman.

propinquus, mæg, vel *gesibling.* —W.W. 173, 40.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

brother: = a kinsman. Cf. Brother II. 2. p. 6.

kynnesman: = a relative.

Ne dine bredren . . . ne þine *kenesmen*, ne dine neihibures . . . — *Vices and Virtues* (1200). NED.

His freond and is *cunnes-men* þe gretteste maystres were. —*S. Eng. Leg.* (1290) I, 456/3. NED.

Ietro þe preest of Madian
þat was Moyses *kynnesman* . . .
To speke wiþ Moises he cam.
—*Cursor M. (Trin.)* 6433 ff.

mœi : = kinsman.

propinquus, *mœi.* —W.W. 538, 10.

Cf. also Layamon 3838.

sibman : = a kinsman.

hic affinis, a *sybmane.* hic consanguinius, idem. —W.W. 690, 24 f.

Cf. also Layamon, B. 1360.

sibling : = a kinsman.

affinis, uel consanguineus, *sibling.* —W.W. 538, 11.

B. Loan Words.

cosin : = kinsman. Cf. Cousin II. B. 2.

nevew : = kinsman. Cf. Nephew p. 51.

parent : = kinsman. Cf. Parent II. B. 3.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

brother: = a kinsman, cf. Brother p. 9.

kinsman :

1. = one related by blood or marriage.

No . . . *kynseman* for *kynseman* . . . coulde do more. —Eden, *Decades,* 2. NED.

It was no pleasant task to accuse the Queen's *kinsman* in the Queen's presence. —Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.* (1885) xv, III, 605. NED.

2. = cousin-german. Cf. Cousin App. b.

B. Loan Words.

cousin : = kinsman. Cf. Cousin III. 2.

parent : = kinsman. Cf. Parent III. B. 3.

relation : = a kinsman. Cf. Relation.

NEPHEW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

Nefa :

1. = a nephew, the son of a brother or sister.

Fæder wæs dær inne
ðara æðelinga æghwædres mid,
eam and *nefa.*
—*Rid.* xlvii, 6.

By the efforts of their king the two provinces of Northumbria, Deira and Bernicia, were drawn together and united into one league and one people:

Wæs he, Oswald, Eadwines *nefa* þæs æðelan cyninges, his sweostor sunu. —Beda. II, 6. (Miller) p. 166.

2. = a grandson.

Referring to Higelac the son of Hrethel who was the son of Swerting, we read:

Higelac Geata, *nefa* Swertinges.
—*Beowulf*, 1202.

3. = descendants in general.

pronepotum, *nefena nefen*[*a*]. —Napier, *O. E. Gl.* 5029.
pronepotibus, *nefena* bearnum. —ibid. 850.
nepotibus, æftergengcum, *nefenum*. - ibid. 3370.

4. = a stepson.

nefa, prifignus. —W.W. 41, 28.

fornefa: = (Sweet) a great grandson; designated as a word formed in slavish imitation of Latin.

= (BT.) a nephew's daughter.

Napier (O. E. Gl. 1663, note, and JGPh. II, 359), points out that instead of reading 'pronepotum = fornefena', we must read 'pro nepotum = for nefena', pro in this case being a preposition. *Fornefa* is therefore a mere 'ghost-word' which must be struck out of the dictionaries.

genefa: = a nephew.

Gaius his [Augustuses] *genefa* for of Egyptum on Sirie.
—*Orosius* VI, I, p. 254. (Cotton).

The Latin text reads: Caium nepotem suum Caesar Augustus . . . misit. Cf. Sweet, Orosius, p. 254 f. Sweet's text, the Lauderdale MS., has *nefa* instead of *genefa*. Kluge (LGRPh. 1898, No. 1, Col. 13 f.) doubts the singular *genefa*, assuming that the word existed only as plural; that such collectives expressing relationship were in olden times only Pluralia tantum. The reading of the Cotton MS., however, contradicts this assumption.

geswiria, *geswirga*, *geswigra*: = a sister's son, a nephew (Sweet).

consobrinus, *geswiria*, odde swustur sunu. - W.W. 365, 8.

Cf. Cousin I.

suhterga, suchtyrga, suctyria, suhtriga:

1. = a brother's son, a nephew.

Abraham says to Lot his brother Haran's son:

Ic eom fædera þin
sibgebyrdum, þu min *suhterga.*
—*Genesis,* 1900 f.

Abraham hears that Lot has been made captive:

cwæd þæt him wære weorc on mode
sorga sarost, þæt his *suhtriga*
þeownyd þolode.
—*Genesis,* 2028 ff.

2. = the relationship of those whose fathers were brothers; a cousin.

Fratuelis, *suhterga.* —W.W. 23, 7.
fratuelis, i. e. filius fratris, *suchtyrga.* —W.W. 404, 8.
fratres patrueles, *suctyrian,* sic dictus est ad patres eorum si fratres inter se fuerunt. —W.W. 410, 39.

Hübschmann's conjecture that this word may have had also the signification of 'grandson' in olden times (cf. Straßburger Festschrift zur XLVI. Vers. Deutscher Phil. u. Schulm., Straßburg 1901, p. 69 f.) is not warranted by the texts, though quite possible in itself in view of the many fluctuations of the relationship-names.

swustorsunu: = a nephew, the son of one's sister.

Beda writes of the East Saxons:

In dære þeode wæs in þa tid Sæberht cyning, Aedelberhtes *swustorsunu.* (. . . in qua uidelicet gente tunc temporis Saberct nepos Aedelbercte ex sorore Ricula regnabat . . .) —Beda, II, iii, p. 104.

nepos, *suster sune,* þæt is nefa. —W.W. 173, 29.

suther(ge)fœderan: = uncle and nephew. Cf. Uncle p. 64.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

nefe, neve: = a nephew, the son of a brother or sister.

After bidding the priests and nobles swear allegiance to his daughter, King Henry affianced her to Geoffrey the Handsome:

for help to hauene togænes his *neue* Will'm. — *O.E. Chron.* an 1127.

William was the son of Robert, who was the oldest son of the Conqueror, and the older brother of Henry I.

sister sone: = a nephew.

Of Jacob the Lesser, first Bishop of Jerusalem, we are told:

> he was our lauedi *sister sone.*
> quar-fore men calde him cristis broþer.
> —*Cursor M (Fairfax)* 21130 f.

Mary, Christ's mother, was the daughter of Anna and Joseph; the mother of Jacob (or James) above mentioned was the daughter of Anna and Cleophas.

B. Loan Word.

cosyn: = nephew. Cf. Cousin II. B. 3.

neueu, neuew, from O. French neveu, Anglo-French nefu, nevu:

1. = a nephew, the son of a brother or sister.

King Arthur fights a battle with the Romans, in which one of Arthur's allies, King Bedwer of Normandie, falls:

> Hyrel, Bedwer's *neuen*, þo his uncle aslawe he sey.
> He verde as a wytles mon, yt was deol to be hym-ney.
> —Robert of Gl. p. 216.

In the Legend of Hypsipyle and Meadea, Chaucer relates that Eson, King of Thessaly, gave up his kingdom to his brother Pelleus. Eson had a son named Jason, who in time became so well liked and so powerful that Pelleus began to fear him, and to look for a means of getting rid of him. The story of the Golden Fleece, and the perils and dangers of seeking it coming to his ears:

> This Pelleus bethoghte upon this wyle;
> That he his *newew* Jason wolde enhorte
> To sailen to that lond.
> — Chaucer, *Leg. of Good Women*, 1439 ff.

In the Legend of Hypermnestra, King Egiste calls his daughter Ypermistra to him just after her marriage to Lino, son of Egiste's brother Danao, and giving her a keen edged knife, bids her that night cut Lino's throat:

> For in my dremes hit is warned me
> How that my *newew* shall my bane be.
> But whiche I noot, wherefor I wol be siker.
> —*Leg. of Good Women*, 2658 ff.

Newew here certainly refers to Lino, and thus cannot have the meaning 'grandson', which Skeat gives in his Glossarial Index to his large edition of Chaucer (p. 1751). Skeat himself states that Chaucer drew his material for this legend chiefly from Boccaccio, De Genealogia Deorum, and in the passage quoted by him from this work we read: «Danaus Beli Prisci

fuit filius, ut asserit Paulus, et illud idem affirmavit Lactantius, qui etiam et ante Paulum Orosium, dicit Danaum Beli filium ex pluribus conjugibus .L. filias habuisse, quas cum Aegistus frater ejus, cui totidem erant melioris sexus filii, postulasset in nurus, Danaus oraculi reponso comperto sè manibus *generi* morituram, uolens euitare periculum, conscensis manibus in Argos uenit. . . —Boc. *De Gen. Deorum*, lib. II, c. 22. Cf. p. xl, *Introduction to Leg. Gd. Wm.* (Skeat).

There can therefore be no doubt that Chaucer's «Egiste» — Chaucer transposed the names of the fathers — was thinking not of his grandson but of his nephew, when he tells Hypermnestra of the prophecy concerning him.

2. = a grandson :

In Chaucèr's Housè of Fame, we are told of the dream in which the poet is borne up by an eagle, who during the flight tells that at the command of Jupiter he has come to bear the poet to the House of Fame, for :

> Certeyn, he [Jupiter] hath of thee routhe,
> That thou so longe trewely
> Hast served so ententifly
> His blinde *nevew* Cupido,
> And fair Venus [goddesse] also,
> Withoute guerdoun ever yit.
> —Chaucer, *House of Fame*, 641 ff.

3. = a kinsman :

Robert of Gloucester, in his Chronicle (p. 168), relates that King Arthur, being advised of the arrival in Scotland of a great force of German knights, takes counsel of his Parliament and resolves to seek aid of his kinsman King Howwel :

> Þo Þe messager wyþ Þe tydyng to kyng Howwel com,
> Hys conseyl wel hastelyche in such nede he nome,
> Vor to helpe ys *neueu*, and ys kynedom.
> —Robert of Gl. p. 169.

On this same page we find (line 13)

> Þe king Arture's syster's sone Þys kyng Howwel was.

King Howwel was therefore the nephew of Arthur, and *neueu* in the above example has thus the sense of *uncle*, or better, the more general term *kinsman*. The Herald's College MS. (MS. of the College of Arms) has the word *kynnesman* in place of *neueu* in this passage. (cf. p. 169, note)

nece : = nephew. Cf. Niece II. B. 6.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

cousin(coz) : = nephew. Cf. Cousin III. 2. a.; 6. b. β.

nephewe, nephew :

1. = the son of a brother or sister, a nephew.

King Claudius, in addressing his court and speaking of the claims of Fortinbras, says:

> We have here writ
> To Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
> Who, impotent and bed-rid scarcely hears
> Of this his *nephew's* purpose.
> —Sh. *Hamlet*, I, ii, 27 ff.

2. = a grandson.

Venus lulls Ascanius to sleep, so that Cupid may take his shape and go to Dido to put love for Aeneas into her heart. As Cupid leaves, Venus says to the sleeping Ascanius:

> Sleep, my sweet *nephew*, in these cooling shades.
> Free from the murmur of these running streams.
> —Marlowe, *Dido*, II. i, 335 f.

3. = grandchildren.

But if any widow have children or *nephews*, let them learn first to show piety at home, and to requite their parents. —*1st Timothy*, v, 4.

The Greek text has here ἔκγονα.

Roderigo and Iago call up Brabántio in the night, and advise him to look to his daughter, who, they say, is with Othello. Iago says:

> Because we come to do you service, and you think we are ruffians, you'll have your daughter covered with a Barbary horse; you'll have your *nephews* neigh to you. —Sh. *Othello*, I. i, 110 ff.

4. = cousin, or kinsman in general.

Mortimer, Earl of March, tells Richard Plantaganet the cause of his father's death and of his [Mortimer's] own imprisonment:

> Henry IV, grandfather to this king [Henry VI],
> Deposed his *nephew* Richard, Edward's son,
> The first-begotten and the lawful heir
> Of Edward king, the third of that descent.
> —Sh. *1st Henry VI*, II, v, 61 ff.

Henry IV was a cousin of Richard II.[1]

5. used even for brother.

Lyly cites examples of the power of love:

And so farre hath this humour crept into the minde, that Biblis loved hir Brother, Myrra hir Father, Canace hir *nephew*. —Lyly, *Euphues and his England*. (Bond) II, p. 113.

Bond quotes: Hyg. Fab. 242. «Macareus Aeoli filius propter Canacem sororem, id est sponsam ipse se interfecit;» and Fab. 243: Canace Aeoli filia propter amorem Macarei fratris, ipsa se interfecit.» and adds: Nephew, 'relative;' 'brother' having just been used for Biblis. —ibid. p. 514.

6. = any lineal descendant.

Spenser, giving in The Faery Queen, II, Canto x, a chronicle of the early British kings, tells us (stanza 43 ff.) that King Morindus had five sons, who after his death reigned successively; following these:

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd
By dew successe, and all their *nephews* late;
Even thrise eleven descents the crown retaynd.
—*Faery Queen*, II, x, 45.

«Nephew, Restrained at this present to the son of a brother or a sister; but formerly of much laxer use, a grandson, or even a remoter lineal descendant. In East Anglia it is still so used in the popular language (see Nall. Dialects of the East Coast, s. v.).» —Trench, *Sel. Glossary*, (8th ed. Mayhew) p. 187.

7. in combinations:

a) *grand-nephew*: = the son of a nephew or niece.

My two *Grand-nephews* Albert Morton and Thomas Bargrave. —Wotton, *Will*, in Walton, *Life*, 1651, c. 9. NED.

Referring to the dispute for the succession to the crown:

William, Duke of Normandy, *grand-nephew* of Emma, demanded the succession. —Coman & Kendall, *Hist. of England*, p. 67. (1899).

b) *great-nephew*: = the son of a nephew or niece.

The said Mathew Slade also was *great nephew*, 'tis said, of Mathew Slade who wrote against Vorstius. —Wood, *Life*, 20 Dec. 1689. NED.

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[1] Henry III

Edward I.	Edmund
Edward II.	Henry Earl of Lancaster
Edward III.	Henry Duke of Lancaster
Edward the Black Prince.	Blanche, m. John of Gaunt
Richard II.	Henry IV.

c) *half-nephew* : = the son of one's half-brother or half-sister; also the husband of a half-niece.

. . . A Frenchman who is her own *half-nephew*, the son of a sister who was daughter to the same father by a former wife. —Mrs. Carlyle, *Lett.* I, 14. NED.

To pay a . . . visit to a *half-nephew* and niece, or rather a half-niece and her husband. —Miss Mitford, *Village*, Ser. I. (1863) 223. NED.

8. in the Dialects:

a) Dialect Forms: *Neffey*, Not.; *neffi*, Lan.; *neffy*, w. Yks. e.Lan. nw.Der. e.An.; *nephey*, Sur.; *nephy*, Dor.; *nevey*, w.Sc.; *nevo*, Sc. Dmb.; *nevoy*, Sc. Edb.; *nevoye*, Dmb.; *nevvey*, ne.Ken.; *nevvy*, Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[25] Lan. Chs. Der. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] s. Oxf. Brks, Mid. Ess.[1] Sur.[1] I. W.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[2]; *nevy*, Yks.[4]. Nhp.[1] War.[2].

b) Dialect Meanings:

= a grandson (Ken.).

All my sons and daughters were at my wife's funeral, and one *nephew* and niece, my eldest son's children. EDD.

SON.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

barn, *bearn*:

1. = a son.

> . . . Huru cuð dyde
> nergend usser, þa he Noe
> gebletsade and his *bearn* somed
> þæt he þæt gyld on þanc agifen hæfde.
> —*Genesis*, 1503 ff.

With reference to Christ:

Bearn Godes. —*Elene*, 814.

About to sacrifice his son, Abraham hears a voice from Heaven:

> «Ne sleh þu, Abraham, þin agen *bearn*,
> sunu mid sweorde!»
> —*Exodus*, 418 f.
>
> Beowulf maþelode, *bearn* Ecgþeowes.
> —*Beowulf*, 631.

2. in combinations:

a) *forsterbearn*: a child raised as one's own though not so by birth.

alumne, *forsterbearn*. —W.W. 347, 5.

b) *godbearn* : = a godchild.

And godsibbas and *godbearn* to fela man forspilde wide gynd das þeode, toeacan odran ealles to manegan de man unscyldige forfor ealles to wide. —Sweet, *Ags. Reader*, 5th ed. p. 110, 97 ff.

byre : = a child, a son.

Wealhþeo addresses Beowulf, and then: —

Hwearf þa bi bence, þær hyre *byre* wæron,
Hredric ond Hrodmund ond hæleþa bearn,
giogod ætgædere.

—*Beowulf*, 1188 ff.

eafora : = a son.

While drunk, Noah lies uncovered in his tent:

da com ærest Cam in siðian
eafora Noes, þær his aldor læg
ferhde forstolen

—*Genesis*, 1577 ff.

maga : = a son.

Abraham is bidden by God to sacrifice his son Isaac:

Up aræmde se eorl, wolde slean eaferan sinne,
unweaxenne ecgum reodan
magan mid mece, gif hine god lete.

—*Exodus*, 411 ff.

Cf. also 'maga Ecgþeowes' referring to Beowulf, *Beow.* 2587.

magu : = a son.

Referring to the generations of Adam:

þa weard on edle eafora feded;
mago Caines Malalehel wæs haten.

—*Genesis*, 1159 f.

magorinc: = a son.

Agar, Sarah's maid, flees from her; an angel comes to Agar and says:

þu scealt, Agar, Abrahame sunu
on woruld bringan: ic þe wordum nu
minum secge, þæt se *magorinc* sceal
mid yldum wesan Ismahel haten.

—*Genesis*, 2283 ff.

magutimber : = a son.

Seth is born to Adam and Eve:

þa word acwæd
ord moncynnes: Me ece sealde
sunu, selfa sigora waldend,
lifes aldor on leofes stæl,
þas þe Cain ofsloh, and me cearsorge
mid þis *magotimbre* of mode asceaf
þeoden usser; him þæs þanc sie!

—*Genesis*, 1110 ff.

sunu :

1. = a male child considered in his relation to his parents.

filius, *suna.* —W.W. 88, 12; 173, 21.
liberi, *suna.* —W.W. 439, 27.
nati, *suna.* —W.W. 455, 5.

Joseph's brothers bring his coat to their father :—

. . . And brohton to hira fæder and cwædon: þæs tunecan we fundon; sceawa, hwæder hit sig þines *suna* þe ne sig! —*Genesis*, xxxvii, 32.

2. = descendants.

The Israelites cross the Red Sea; first the people of Judea pass over :

Aefter þaere fyrde flota mogade
Rubenes *sunu.*

—*Exodus*, 331 f.

3. in combinations :

a) *bisceopsunu* = a godson at confirmation (Sweet.).

b) *sunsunu :* = grandson.

Gif his sunu and dæs *sunsunu* . . . —*L. Wg. 11;* Th i, 188, 23. BT

c) *godsunu:* = the person for whom one acts as sponsor at a baptism.

When Bishop Birinus baptized Cynegils, king of the West Saxons, Oswald, king of Northumbria, happened to be present :

þa onfeng he him and nom æt fulwiht bæde and æt þæs bisceopes honda þære godcundan þegnunge him to *godsuna.* —Beda, III, v. (Miller) p. 168.

[St. Mark] wæs . . . Petres *godsunu* on fulwihte. —*Martyrology* (1050) in Cockayne, *Shrine* p. 74.

d) *steopsunu:* = a son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

filiaster, *steopsunu.* —W.W. 22, 23.

Orosius speaks of Oedipus :

Eac ic hit forlæte, Adipsus hu he ægþer ofsloh ge his agenne fæder, ge his steopfæder ge his *steopsunu.* —Alfred's *Orosius,* I, viii. (Sweet) p. 42, 21 ff.

4. In expressions denoting degree of descent, as follows :

Abnepos, feowerþe *sune.*
Adnepos, fifte *sune.*
Trinepos, sixte *sune.* —W.W. 173, 32 ff.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

bearn, barn, bern, byrn, bœrn :

1. = a son.

Þe quene Margarete with childe þan was sche,
Þe kyng bad hir not lete, bot com to Þe North cuntre
Unto Brotherton, on wherse Þer scho was
& lighter of a sonne, Þe child hight Thomas.
Whan Þe kyng herd say, sho had so wele farn,
Þider he went way, to se hir & hir *barn*.
—Robert of Brunne p. 310.

soboles vel liberi, *bearn*. —W.W. 538, 3.

2. = a child, a son or daughter.

Alle Þe *bernes* Þe ben boren of wifes bosem. —*Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131. NED.

. . . Heróde king
Let slæn Þa little *barrness*.
—Orm. 8039 f.

sune, sone.

1. = a male child in his relation to his father and mother.

hic filius, } a *sune*. —W.W. 690, 6, 7.
hic natus, }
sone, filius. —*Pr. P.* p. 464.

God says to Noah: "I will destroy all mankind for their sins, but I will hold thee in safety:

and ti wif and Þine Þreo *sunes*. Sem, Cham, Iafet, and hare Þreo wif. —*O. E. Homl.* I, p. 225.

2. = descendants in general.

John reprehends the Pharisees:

. . . I seye to you that God is myghti to reise up of these stones the *sones* of Abraham. —Wiclif, *Matthew*, iii, 9.

3. in combinations:

a) *fostersone:* = one who is brought up as a son though not one by birth.

That fals traytor Sir Mordreid
The Kynges *foster sone* [Furnivall: soster sone] he was.
—*Le Morte Arth.* 2955. NED.

b) *godsune, godson, gosson:*

hic filiolus, a *godsune*. —W.W. 690, 10.
godson, or gosson, filiolus. —*Pr. P.* p. 201.
godson filiolus. —*Cath Ang.* p. 161.
Ich hadde a *godsone*, Mernoc was his name. —St. Brandan, p. 2. (*A Medieval Legend of the Sea*, ed. T. Wright, Lond. 1844.)

c) *grandson:* seemingly does not occur in Middle English.

d) *stepsone:* = the son, by a former marriage, of one's husband or wife.

hic filiaster, Ae *stepsone*. —W.W. 671, 9.
privignus, a *stypsone*. —W.W. 605, 4.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

bairn:

1. = a son.

Lost in south Eng. where the modern representative ot O.E. bearn would have been bern (cf. fern) or barn (cf. arm). In fact berne survived in the south to 1300, barn still survives in northern Eng. and was used by Shakespeare; bairn is the Scotch form (cf. fairn, airm, wairn) occasionally used in literary English since 1700. It is doubtful whether the berne, bearn of some 17th c. writers was a survival of the early southern form, or a variant sp. of bairn. The pl. bærn in Ormin is the O.N. börn, hence it is probable that the northern sing. barn is as much of O.N. as of O.E. origin. NED.

> I am that James king Robert's sonne, the Scot
> That was in England prysoner all his youth . . ,
> Than had my father (you shall vnderstand)
> Of lawful *bearnes* mee, and one only other
> Nempt Dauy Rothsay, who was mine elder brother.
> —Baldwin in *Mirror f. Mag.* p. 103,
> King James II. NED.

To this daie, even the common sort doo call their *male* children *barnes* here in England, especiallie in the north countrïe. —Harrison, *Engl.* II, v, 108. (1577) NED.

2. = children, male and female.

I wish I could return your compliments as to my wife and bairns. —Swift, *Corr. Wks.* 1848, II, 527. (1714) NED.

boy: sometimes colloquially used for son; also as in the following example, used for grandson.

It was Big Joe carrying me [the doctor] off to see his grandson, little Joe; . . . He did get better. but Big Joe was dead that night. He had the disease on him when he carried me away from the boat, but his heart was set upon his *boy* . . . —John Brown, *Horae Subsectivæ*, I, p. 393. (Scott and Denny *Comp.-Literature*, p. 113.)

son:

1. = a male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

Petruchio says to Katherina:

> Now, by my mother's *son*, and that's myself
> It shall be moon, or star, or what I list,
> Or ere I journey to your father's house.
> —Sh. *Shrew*, IV, v, 6 ff.

2. = a son-in-law, the husband of one's daughter.

When Mrs. Prior learns that Lovel is to marry her daughter Elizabeth, she:

. . Runs up to Lovel: «My *son!* my *son!*» says she. —Thackeray, *Lovel,* vi.

Baptista, whose daughter Katherina had married Petruchio, says to Petruchio:

Padua affords this kindness, *son* Petruchio.
—Sh. *Shrew*, V, i, 13.

3. = a male descendant, however distant.

Beatrice says:

No, uncle, I'll none: Adam's *sons* are my brethren; and, truly, I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. —Sh *Much Ado,* II, i, 66 ff.

Surely the princes of Zoan are fools, the counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish: how say ye unto Pharaoh, I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings? —*Isaiah* xix, 11.

4. in combinations:

a) *foster-son:* = one who is brought up as a son though not one by birth.

O of Coelestial Seed! O *foster-Son* of Jove.
—Dryden, *Virg. Past* iv, 66. NED.

He was called the *foster-son* or alumnus of Adamnan. —J. T. Fowler, *Adamnan, Introd.* 82. NED.

b) *godson:* = the person for whom one acts as sponsor at baptism.

To s^r^ Nycholas Kyng my *godson* vj s. viij d and to eche othyr of my *godsonys* xij d. —Bury. *Wills* (Camden) 83. (1501.) NED.

Earl Ralph had left a son, a namesake, probably a *godson* of the great Earl. —Freeman, *Norman Conq.* (1876) II, ix, 426. NED.

c) *grandson:* = a son's or daughter's son.

Stephen . . . was indeed the *grandson* of the conqueror, by Adelicia his daughter. – Blackstone, *Comm.* (1793) 248. NED.

No Body ever doubted that King George is *Great Grandson* to King James the first. –Addison *Freeholder,* No. 9, (1751) 49.

d) *step-son:* = a son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

B. Loan Words.

cadet: from French cadet: = a younger, or the youngest son of a family.

Joseph was the youngest of twelve, and David the eleventh sonne, and but the *caddet* of Jesse. —Sir T. Browne, *Pseud. Ep.* 348. NED.

Cf. also Smollett, Rod. Random, (1812) I, 19, 'The cadet of a family.' NED.

mulier: = a legitimate son in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock.

Mulier puisne, a younger son born in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called bastard eigne. — Century Dic. s. v. mulier.

In the dialects we find:

a) *son:* also written *sun*. Sc. Nhb.[1] and in diminutive form *sonny:*

Cor. 'Son' and 'sonny' are freely used quite irrespective of paternity. I have heard a lad address his father as 'My son,' and some go so far as to use this form of speech to their wives. —Hammond, Parish, (1897) 345. EDD.

b) *auld son:* = the oldest son. Sc.

Per. In these parts an oldest son . . . is usually spoken of as *my auld son;* the 'auld son' may be a child.

Ayr. My *auld son* Charlie's a fine callan. —Galt, *Entail* (1823) xii. EDD.

c) *laddie:* = a young son.

n. Sc. Ye hae beat my *laddie* wi' the tag fower times in ae week. —Gordon, *Carglen* (1891) 168. EDD.

d) *laddie-bairn:* = a son.

The responsibilities and blessings of another *laddie-bairn.* EDD.

SON-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

aþum: = the husband of one's daughter.

gener, *aþum.* —W.W. 174, 4.

ða cwædon þa englas to Lothe se þe rihtlice leofode: Hæfst du suna odde dohtra . . . odde *aðum* odde ænigne sibling . . .

Dixerunt autem ad Lot: Habes hic quempian tuorum generum aut filios aut filias? — *Genesis,* xix, 12.

aðum(-swerian):[1] = son-in-law and father-in-law.

ne-wæs hit lenge þa-gen.
þæt se [s]ecg-hete *aþum-swerian*
æfter wæl-nide wæcnan scolde.
—*Beowulf.* 83 ff.

Cf. Father-in-law p. 33.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

aþum, oðem, oþom, oþam, odam.

We are told that this world is a desert devoid of all virtues;

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[1] Trautmann proposes to read «aþum-*sweorum*».

. . . Nis nower non trewde. for nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde; ne noder of oder. Non socer a nuro. Ne þe aldefader of hi[s] *odem.* —*O.E. Homl,* xxvii, p. 165.

Leir . . . gret Aganippum:
þat was his leue *adum.*
—Layamon, 3619 f.

Aganippus married Lear's youngest daughter, Cordelia.

gener, *opam.* —W.W. 538, 15.

Cf. also Robert of Gl. (Hearne) p. 182.

sone-in-law. = the husband of one's daughter.

hic gener, *sone-in-law.* —W.W. 672, 4.

sone in law, gener —*Pr.P.* p. 464.

The two angels say to Lot:

Loth, hast thow here eny man of thin, *sone in law,* or sones, or dou3tres; . . . (Later text: hosebonde of thi dou3ter.) —Wiclif, *Genesis.* xix, 12.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

son-in-law:

1. = the husband of one's daughter.

The Duke says to Brabantio, Desdemona's father:

And, noble signior,
If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black,
—Sh. *Othello,* I, iii, 289 ff.

Col. Lambert says to his wife:

But no woman was ever averse to the idea of her daughter getting a husband, however fathers revolt against the invasion of the *son-in-law.* —Thackeray, *Virginians,* xxxiii. (Tauchn.) II, p. 109.

2. extended to include the husband of one's granddaughter.

«Mr. Van den Bosch possibly was independent of servants when he was young,» remarks Mr. Warrington.

«Greased my own boots, opened my own shutters, sanded and watered my own—»

«Sugar, sir?» says my lord.

«No; floor, *son in law*» says the old man with a laugh.
—Thackeray, *Virginians,* lxxii, (Tauchn.) IV, p. 20.

(Lord Castlewood had married the granddaughter of Mr. Van den Bosch.)

good-son, good-soon-in-law:

Amata the queên dissuades King Latinus to give his daughter to Aeneas:

Geif that thow seikis ane alienar wnknaw
To be thi magh or thi *gude sone in law.*
—G. Douglas, *Aeneas,* VII, vii, 62 f.

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Ambassadors from King Latinus bring Aeneas to the city; Latinus: —

> . . . merely commandis man and page
> With ane assent, blyth wlt, and glaid visage,
> His *gude son* thai suld do welcum and meit,
> And with haill hart ressaue apone the streit
> The Throjan pepill . . .
>
> —ibid. XIII, vi, 45 ff.

grandson-in-law: = the husband of one's granddaughter.

If a *grandson-in-law* is a grandson . . . —Daily News (Lond.) Dec. 19 1898, 5|1. NED.

son: = son-in-law. Cf. Son p. 58 f.

STEPFATHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

steopfæder: cf. Father p. 15.
oc (?): cf. Father p. 15, note.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

stepfader: cf. Father p. 19.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

father-in-law: cf. Father-in-law p. 34.
goodfather: cf. Father-in-law p. 34.
stepfather: cf. Father p. 25.
In the Dialects:
father-in-law: cf. Father-in-law p. 34.

STEPSON.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

nefa: cf. Nephew p. 48.
steopsunu: cf. Son p. 56.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

stepsone : cf. Son p. 57.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

stepson : cf. Son p. 59.

UNCLE.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fædera, fædra : = an uncle, a father's brother.
patruus, *fædera.* —W.W. 37, 18.
patruus meus, min *fædera.* —W.W. 174, 8.

Abraham speaks to Lot (who is the son of Abraham's brother Haran):

Ic eom *fædera* þîn
sibgebyrdum, þu min suhterga.
—*Genesis* 1900 f.

King Oswald's bones of which Bede relates many miracles, were found by Osthryth, Queen of Mercia and daughter of Oswald's brother Oswio. Osthryth brought the bones to the monastery Bardney in Lindsey.

In þam heo wilnade gehealdon þa arwyrþan bân hire *fædran.* —Beda, III, ii (Miller). p. 182.

suhter(ge-)fæderan : = uncle and nephew.[1]

Queen Wealhtheow advances to greet Hrothgar and Hrothulf (the latter probably the son of Hrothgar's brother Halga).

þa cwom Wealhþeo forð
gan under gyldnum beage, þær þa godan twegen
sæton *suhterge-fæderan.*
—*Beowulf*, 1162 ff.

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[1] Another hardly satisfactory explanation of this compound has been given by Abbott, Mod. Lang. Notes XIX (1904), p. 124. He proposes to read the latter part of the compound as the expression of a relationship «which is the product of some external agency, like law or custom . . . like our -in-law . . . compounds . . . The second part of the compound would therefore indicate that this connection came through the father, that is, each had the same father but in different ways, the one by blood, the other by marriage, that, as it were, they were fathered-in-law».

Hroþwulf and Hrodgar heoldon lengest
sibbe ætsomne *suhtorfædran*
siþþan hy forwræcon Wicinga cynn
And Ingeldes ord forbigdan,
forheowan æt Heorote Heaðo-Beardna þrym.
—Widsid, 45 ff.

Cf. Nephew p. 49.

eam : = uncle, chiefly on the mother's side; a mother's brother.

avunculus meus, min *eam*. avunculus meus magnus, mines *eâmes* fæder. proavunculus meus, mines *eames* yldre fæder. abavunculus meus, mines *eames* dridde fæder. —W.W. 174, 21 ff.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells us that Earl Godwin's son Swegen killed his cousin Beorn, and that Beorn's body was later carried to Winchester:

and he is þær byrged wid Cnut cyng his *eam*. —*Chron.* an. 1046.

Gytha, Godwin's wife was a sister of Ulf, who married Estrith, the sister of Cnut. Swegen, later king of Denmark (not the above mentioned S.) and Beorn were sons of Ulf and Estrith. Thus Cnut was Beorn's uncle. (cf. Freeman O.E. History, pp. 247, 253, 256.)

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

eam, ēm, æem, em, eme, eeme, heam heem : = a father's or mother's brother; an uncle, both maternal and paternal.

King Cassibelaune, besieged by his kinsman Androgeus, sends a knight to A. to tell him that he [A.] is the son of C's brother. In the course of the interview, Androgeus asks the knight how long since it happened

«Þat mines *æmes* muchele mod
swa milde is iwurden.
—Layamon, 8792 ff.

Jacob secretly leaves Laban (the brother of Rebecca, Jacob's mother), but is pursued by the latter and overtaken on the seventh day. In a dream, however, Laban had been forbidden by God to harm Jacob:

So was he frig[t]ed ear in drem,
dus medelike spak dis *em*.
—*Gen. & Ex.* 1757 f.

Rebecca sends Jacob to her brother Laban in Aran. While on the way, Jacob one night hears the Lord's voice:

«Jacob», he said «Þou sal ha tuin
Wiues o Þi auen kin,
Twa doghters o Laban, Þi *nem*.
—*Cursor M. (Cot.)* 3787 ff.

In the tale of Jason and Medea, Jason decides to go forth in search of the Golden Fleece:

And therupon ho made a speche
To Peleus his *Em* the king.
—Gower. *Conf. Am.* 3289.

Jason was the son of Eson, who was a brother of Peleus. Cf. ibid. 3254 ff.

hic avunculus,
hic patruus, } a *neme.* —W.W. 690, 23 f.

B. Loan Words.

uncle (French oncle, Latin avunculum): = the brother of one's father or mother.

Between King Cassibelan and his brother Lud's older son Androgeus, who is Earl of Kent, a quarrel arises. Androgeus joins the Romans, and together they drive Cassibelane to such sore straits that he beseeches Androgeus to stop. Androgeus relents, goes to Caesar and

. . . set a doun on kne:
«Sire», he seide, «al þi wille þou hast þou mygt y se
Of þe kyng, þat ys myn *vncle*, he ys at þi wille.
—Robert of Gl. p. 58.

Pandarus betakes himself to Cressida's palace on behalf of Troilus; 'whan he was come unto his neces place' he is conducted to Cressida, who says to him:

«Ey, *uncle* myn, welcome y-wis».
—Chaucer, *Troil.* II, 87.

King Henry VI writing to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury for the loan of a hundred marks preparatory to his marriage (1443):

We late you wite that We stand in right good truste and hope of a pees finalle to be concluded and had betwixe vs and our *Oncle* of Fraunce, for the laisir and oportunitie of appointing of whiche ther is taken bytwix vs and our Oncle a trewes for a certain tyme vnder the whiche the seid pees shall mowe behouefully be, treted to a good conclusion and ende. —Ellis, *Orig. Let.* 3d Series xxxiv. I, p. 80.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

eme, eym(e), eam(e), eem:

1. = the brother of one's father or mother, an uncle.

Spenser tells us in his chronicle of the old kings of Britain, that King Lud, who «built that gate which of his name is hight», at his death left two sons Androgeus and Tenantius, too young, to rule; so:

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their stead.
—Spenser, *F.Q.* II, x, 47.

Cassibelan was the brother of Lud.

Drayton tells the story of the battle of Shrewsbury:

Betwixt Henry the Fourth, the son of John of Gaunt,
And the stout Percies, Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
The earl of Wor'ster.
—*Polyolbion* xxii, 426 ff.

Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was the son of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was a brother of Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester.

The word *eme* does not occur in Shakespeare, though used by other writers of his time; cf. e. g. «Locrine», I, i, p. 135; III, iv, p. 166 (cf. Tauchn. ed. Sh.'s Doubtful Pl.)

2. in the Dialects:

Saddletree suggests different lawyers for the defense of Dean's daughter:

«What say you to try young Mackenzie? he has a' his uncle's Practiques at the tongue's end».

«What, sir, wad ye speak to me». exclaimed the sturdy presbyterian in excessive wrath, «about a man that has the blood of the saints at his finger's ends? Didna his *eme* die and gang to his place wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenzie?» —Scott, *Ht. of Midloth.* chap. xii (middle).

eam, Sc., Nhb., Wm., Yks., Lan., Shr.; *eeam*, N. Yks.[3]; *eem*, Sc.; *eme*, Sc., NCy.[1], Nhb., wYks., Shr.; *emm*. Sc.; *neam*, nYks.[2] = an uncle on the mother's side. EDD.

B. Loan Words.

cousin(coz): = uncle. Cf. Cousin III. B. 3.

uncle, (sometimes familiarly *nuncle*,[1] with incorrect division of the possessive pronoun).

1. = the brother of one's father or mother; also the husband of one's aunt; the uncle of one's husband or wife.

Prospero telling his daughter Miranda, of his brother's perfidy, says

My brother and thy *uncle*, called Antonio...
Of all the world I loved and to him put
The manage of my state.
—Sh. *Tempest*, I, ii, 66 ff.

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[1] Also «*nunc*», cf. *Yorkshire Tragedy*, Act I. Sc. 3. (Tauchn. Ed. of Shakespeare's Doubtful Plays, p. 205).

After the murder of Desdemona, Othello says to Gratiano, brother of Desdemona's father Brabantio:

«I scarce did know you, *uncle*; there lies your niece».
—Sh. *Othello*, V, ii, 201.

2. in combinations:

grand-uncle and great-uncle.

The words *great-* and *grand-* are prefixed to denote one degree further removed in relationship: the uncle of one's father or mother, after the model of the French *grand*, which follows the example of the Latin magnus: — avunculus magnus. *Great-* and *grand-* are also used together to indicate a removal of two degrees; additional 'greats' are prefixed to indicate still furthur degree of removal. In Old English, before these Romance customs crept in from the French, these degrees were seemingly expressed by such combinations as 'mines eames fæder; mines eames yldre, or þridde fæder.' NED. Cf. under O.E. eam, p. 64.

«He also . . . was crowned king of Fraunce . . . be the gret mighte . . . of his *graunt oncle* Henry cardinalle of Englande. —*Bk. Noblesse* 19 (1475) NED.

«I won't consult *grand uncle* on that matter, Cousin Hew.» —J. Grant, *Cameronians*, I, ii, 24, (1880). NED.

In the Will of Henry VIII, we read:

«The tombes and aultars of King Henry VI and also of King Edward IV, our *great Uncle* and graundfather.» —Pote, *Hist. Windsor Cas.* (1749) 51. NED.

«Above these are, *great unkle* and great aunt by the father's side, unkle and aunt by the father's side in the third degree. —W.D. *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* (1656) NED.

Walter Scott, in Mem. of Early Life, (in Lockhart, Life, 1839, I, 5), mentions:

«William Scott of Raeburn, my *great-grand-uncle.*» NED.

«My distinguished *great-great-great-uncle* Bishop Burnett.» —Ramsay, *Remin.* I, 4. NED.

«The *great-great-great-grand-uncle* of the present Lord Walsingham.» —Illustr. Lond. News, Dec. 20 1884, 602/1. NED.

«The infant's godfathers . . . were . . . his *great-great-great-great-uncle;* and his *great-great-great-uncles* . . .» —Hone, *Every-day-book*, II, 899. (1825—27). NED.

3. in the Dialects:

auld uncle: = the uncle of one's father or mother. (Jam.) EDD.

good-uncle: = an uncle by marriage. EDD.

§ 2. FEMALE NAMES.

ANCESTRESS.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

foremother: = a female ancestor.

Looking in this glasse of the holie liues of their *foremothers*. —Bentley, *Mon. Matrones*, Pref. B. iijb. (1582). NED.

Ombre, the delight of our forefathers and *foremothers*. —H.H. Gibbs, *Ombre* 1. (1878). NED.

B. Loan Word.

ancestress: = a female ancestor.

An Englishe treatise . . . wherein her Majestie's *auncestrese* is termed base in contempt. —T. Norton in Wright, *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.* (1838) II, 124. (1580). NED.

The ladies of the present day . . . suffer much more waste in their households, than their *ancestresses* did. —Helps, *Soc. Press.* ix, 132. (1874). NED.

Besides, the words *Mother* (O. E. cf. p. 85, Mid. E. p. 86, Mod. E. p. 89), *Grandmother* (cf. Mother, Mod. E. p. 90) and *Grandame* (cf. Mother Mod. E. p. 93) are sometimes used in the sense of ancestress, especially with reference to our common ancestress Eve.

AUNT.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

faðu: [1]

1. = a father's sister, a paternal aunt.

amita mea, min *faðu*. amita mea magna, minre *faða* moder.

---

[1] Cf. Kluge, Nom. Stammbildungslehre § 1, 34; Et. WB. s. v. Base: «Das germ. Grundwort faþôn ist gewiß nur eine Koseform für faþer-, fader-swëstar 'Vaterschwester'.»

proamita mea, minre *faðan* yldre-moder. abamita mea, minre *faðan* dridde moder. —W.W. 174, 15 ff.

Beda relates that the wife of King Ecgfrith, after having been married for twelve years, obtained the king's consent to devote the rest of her life to the Church, and entered the monastery of the Abbess Aebbe;

seo wæs Ecgfriðes *faðe* þes cyninges. [quae erat amita regis Ecgfridi]. —Beda, IV, 19, (Miller). p. 318.

moddrige:

1. = a mother's sister, a maternal aunt.

matertera mea, min *moddrige*. matertera mea magna, minre *moddrige* moder. promatertera mea, minre *moddrian* eldre moder. abmatertera mea, minre *moddrian* þridde moder. —W.W. 174, 28 ff.

Beda tells us of the death of Ercongote, daughter of Erconberht, king of Canterbury, and his wife Sæburg. At the time of her death Ercongote was an abbess in a monastery at Brie, where lived also Aethelburg, who, like Sæburg, Ercongote's mother, was a daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and thus the maternal aunt of Ercongote. Beda then proceeds with the story of the life of

«hire *modrige* Aedelburg.» —Beda, III, 8, p. 174.

2. = a cousin, seemingly both male and female (cf. the following quotation).

consobrinus, filius patruelis, uel *moderge*. —Sweet, *O.E. Texts, Corp.* 587.

Anna þonne þy syxtan monþe þas þe Sanctus Iohannes on his modor bosm onfangen wæs, þa þæt wuldres bearn on þysne middangeard astag, & seo heofoncunde weorþung þone fæmnlican bosm Sancta Marian gefylde, & þa heo þa into þære hire *moddrian* eode þære halgan Elizabethe, sona pæt cild onsprang & ongean his Hlaford hyhte & hine of his modor bosme on þære fæmnan bosm halette & grette. —*Blickl. Homl.* p. 165, 28 f.

Mary was the daughter of Joseph and Anna; Elizabeth of Anna's sister Ismaria (cf. Cursor Mundi, 10149 f.).

A rather doubtful gloss occurs in W.W. 442, 15: — «matertera mea materna, minre modrigan moder». BT. gives this gloss as an example of the use of modrige with the meaning of cousin. The O.E. words can signify «the mother of my aunt», or «the mother of my cousin».

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

môdrie, moddrie: = an aunt, especially a maternal aunt, a mother's sister.

In the story of King Lear and his three daughters, we hear how Cordoille [Cordelia] the youngest, at length obtains control of all the lands which Lear had given to the two older sisters. After the death of Lear and of Cordoille's husband Aganippus, Morgan and Cunedagius, who were the respective sons of Cordoille's two sisters, raised a rebellion, captured Cordoille, and

heo werđede heore *moddri*
mare þene heo sulden.
—Layamon, 3771.

B. Loan Word.

ante, aunte; (O. French ante; Latin amita). = a father's or mother's sister, or half sister.

The two sons of Cordelia's sisters deem it not right that Cordelia should be in full control of all the land, so:

Heo gederede up here *aunte* here ost aboute wyde,
And destruyede hire londes ayđer in his syde.
—Robert of Gl. p. 37, 15 f.

In an apostrophe to St. John the Evangelist we read how blessed John was to have such a mother, —that full greatly was grace given him:

for-qui his [Christ's] moder was þi *naunt.*
—*Cursor M. (Cot.)* 24675.

Anna, the mother of Mary, had by a third marriage (with Salomas) a daughter who became the mother of St. John the Evangelist.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

aunt: and by wrong division of the words mine aunt, thine aunt, etc., we find the form *naunt*, especially in 16th c.; also common in the diminutive forms *auntie*, and *aunty*:

1. = a father's or a mother's sister; also, an uncle's wife (more strictly called an aunt-in-law).

While the Duke of York is talking to his nephew Bolingbroke (Henry IV) son of John of Gaunt, the Duchess of York calls from without, desiring admittance:

Boling. What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this eager cry?
Duch. A woman, and thy *aunt*, great king; 'tis I,
Speak with me, pity me, open the door.
—Sh. *Rich. II*, V, iii, 75 ff.

Miss Honeyman, the sister of Colonel Newcome's wife, writes to the Colonel concerning Clive, his son:

«Then as he was too small for a great school, I thought Clive could not do better than stay with his old *aunt* [= Miss. H. herself] and have his uncle Charles for a tutor.» . . . —Thackeray, *Newcomes*, I, iii.

For an example of the form *auntie*, see Burns' poem *The Young Lassie* stanza iv:

«My auld *auntie* Katie upon me takes pity;
I'll do my endeavor to follow her plan . . .»

2. in combinations:

grand-aunt and great-aunt (Hybrids):

Grand and *great* are prefixed to denote degree of relation. (Cf. Grand-uncle).

grand aunt: = a father's or mother's aunt.

«Tom . . . had had the good luck . . . to take the fancy of a rich relation, a *grand aunt.*» —Miss Mitford, *Village*, Ser. II, (1863), 346. NED.

Referring to the Baroness Bernstein, an aunt of her husband's, Lady Castlewood says to her son:

«Go and shake hands with *grand aunt*, Esmond» —Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxxxiii.

great aunt:

«Above these are great unkle and *great aunt* by the father's side, unkle and aunt by the father's side in the third degree.» —W. D. *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 752, 235. NED.

«The infant's godfathers . . were . . his great-great great-great-uncle; . . . His godmothers . . . were . . . his *great-great-great-great-aunt*; . . . his great-great-grand-mother . . .» —Hone, *Every-day-book*, II, 899; 1825—27. NED.

3. In the *Dialects*:

a) = a grandmother; also attrib. in phrase aunt grandmother.

Glo. One person will taunt another by telling him to go and complain to his *aunt grandmother.*

If you do that again I shall whip you. — Then I will tell mother. — Which mother? your *aunt grandmother?* (S.S.B.). —EDD.

b) *good-aunt*: = an aunt by marriage. EDD. s. v. good.

c) *auld auntie*: = the aunt of one's father or mother. (Jam.) EDD.

d) *naunt*: n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Som. Also in forms *naint*, se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; *nant*, Wm. Oxf. Som.; *nont*, w.Yks.[245] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1]; *nanty*, Lan.; *noan*, Lan.[1] EDD.

BRIDE.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

bryd : = a woman about to be married or very recently married.

sponsa, *bryd*. gamos. *bryd*. —W.W. 171, 9 ; 26.

God takes a rib from Adam's side and creates Eve :

Þa wæs Adames *bryd* [Þe god Eve nemde]
gaste gegearwod.

—*Genesis*, 186 f.

And ferdon ongen Þone brydguman and Þa *bryde*. —*Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi, 1. NED.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

brid(e) :

1. = a woman about to be married or very recently married.

Ongen Þanne bred-gumen and Þare *brede*. —*Hatton Gosp. Matt.* xxvi, 1. NED.

Nefde he *brude* ibrouht hom ? —*Ancr. Riw.* 164. NED.

Haveloc lay on his lift side,
In his armes his brihte *bride*.

—*Havelok*, 2130 f.

The nyght is come, the bryd shal go to bedde.
—Chaucer, *Leg. G.W.* 2622.

2. = a bridegroom, spouse.

Bryde, infra in spowse, *sponsus* sponsa. — *Pr.P.* p. 50.
A *Bride;* sponsa, sponsus, vir ejus. —*Cath. Ang.* 43.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

bride :

1. = a woman at her marriage ; a woman about to be married, or very recently married.

The term is particularly applied on the day of marriage and during the 'honeymoon', but is frequently used from the proclamation of the banns, or other public announcement of the coming marriage. In the parliamentary debate on Prince

Leopold's allowance Mr. Gladstone, being criticized for speaking of the Princess Helen as a 'bride', said he believed that colloquially a lady when engaged was often called a 'bride'. This was met with 'Hear! hear!' from some, and 'No! no!' from others . . . NED.

Capulet says:

My child is yet a stranger in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years;
Let two more summers wither in their pride,
Ere we may think her ripe to be a *bride*.
—Sh. *Rom. & Jul.* I, ii, 8 ff.

Thus I won my blushing *bride*
One happy summer-day.
—Mackay, *Three Flowers.* NED.

The *bride* . . . wore a dress of white satin embroidered with pearls. —Pall Mall G. Feb. 13, 1884. 8/2. NED.

2. = a bridegroom, a spouse (15th & 16th C.).

Bryde, infra in spowse, sponsus, sponsa. — *Pr.P.*, p. 50.

Sweet Daughter dear . . ,
Isis blesse thee and thy *Bride* with golden fruit.
—Sylvester, *Du Bartas*, II, IV. ii, (1598) (ed. 1641) 211/2. NED.

Art thou not Shee, that, with a chaste sweet flame
Didst both our Brides' hearts into one heart frame?
—*ibid.* II, IV, ii, 213/1. NED.

betrothed: = a woman engaged to be married.

Titus announces that Lavinia is surprised; Saturninus asks by whom; Bassianus answers:

. . . . By him that justly may
Bear his *betroth'd* from all the world away.
—Sh. *Titus*, I, i, 285 f.

B. Loan Word.

fiancée: = a betrothed woman.

Nobody much here except Clough and his *fiancée,* a clever looking girl. —Ld. Houghton, in *Life* (1891) I, xi, 490. NED.

He would not trust himself to see his *fiancée,* Elinor Thanet. —Besant, *Demoniac,* ii, 26 (1890). NED.

DAUGHTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

dohtor, dohter:

1. = a female child in her relation to her parents.

filia, *dochtor, dohter,* —W.W. 173, 22.

Hrothgar says he knew Beowulf as a boy:

Wæs his eald-fæder Ecgþeo haten,
dæm to ham forgeaf Hreþel Geata
angan *dohtor*.

—*Beowulf*, 373 ff.

2. = a descendant, female member of a race, family, etc.

Ne ondræd þu Siones *dohtor*. —*John*, xii, 15. NED.

3. in combinations:

a) *goddohtor*: = a god-daughter, the child for whom one acts as sponsor at baptism.

Ic geann minre *goddohtor* . . . dæt land æt Strættune . . . —*Will of Wulfric*, in Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* vi, 149. NED.

b) *steopdohtor*: = the daughter, by a former marriage, of one's husband or wife.

filiaster, *steopdohter*. W.W. 88, 20; 137, 26; and 308. 42.

nift: = step daughter. Cf. Niece p. 98.

ides: = daughter.

After Methusela, Lamech rules the land:

. . . . heold þæt folc teala,
bearna strynde: him byras wocan,
eafora and *idesa*.

—*Genesis*, 1232 ff.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

dohter, doȝter, doghter, douhter, douȝter, doughter, douter, daughter, dochter, etc.

1. = a female child in her relation to her mother and father.

hec filia, hec nata, } a *dowghter*. —W.W. 690. 8 f.

Cf. also, hic gener, a *dowghter* husband, in W.W., 691, 17.

King Lear divides his kingdom:

And ȝef hys twei *doȝtren* half, and half hym self nom.
—Robert of Gl. p. 31.

The Sodomites beset Lot's house and bid him bring forth the strangers (the two angels) whom they had seen enter:

Loth hem bead is *dogtres* two
for to friden hise geste swo.
—*Gen. & Exod.* 1069.

2. = a daughter-in-law.

Naomi says to Ruth and Orpah, who had married her two sons:

Turneth aȝen, my *douȝtren.* whi comen ȝe with me? y haue no mo sonys in my wombe . . ; turneth aȝen, my Moabitis *douȝtren,* and goth. —Wiclif, *Ruth,* i, 11 f.

After forsothe that she [Ruth] was turned aȝen to hir modir in lawe, she herde of hir, *Dowȝter* myn, Y shal seche to the rest. —Wiclif, *Ruth,* iii, 1.

3. = female descendants however remote.

Christ says to the ruler of the synagogue :

Bihofte it not this *doeȝtir* of Abraham, whom Satanas hath bounden, lo! eiȝtetene ȝeeris, to be vnboundun of this boond in the dai of the sabat? —Wiclif-Purvey, *Luke,* xiii, 16.

4. in combinations :

a) *goddoghter* : = a god-daughter.

hec filiola, A^e *goddoghter.* —W.W. 671, 15.
hec filiola, a *goddowghter.* —W.W. 690, 11.
God dowter, filiola. —*Pr.P.* p. 201.
a *god doghter,* filiola. —*Cath. Ang.* p. 161.

With reference to the sin of lechery we read :

þe zeuende is of man / to his godmoder / oþer to his *god-doȝhter.* —*Ayenbit,* p. 48.

b) *stepdoghter :* = a child by a former marriage, of one's husband or wife.

hec preuigna, A^e *stepdoghter.* —W.W. 671, 10.
hec filiaster, hec previgna, } a *stepdowghter.* —W.W. 690, 35 ff.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

daughter :

1. = the word expressing the relation of a female to her parents ; a female child or offspring, the feminine term corresponding to son.

Coverdale in *Ezek.* xvi, 44, (1535) writes :

Soch a mother, soch a *doughter.* NED.

The misery of all fathers who are so unfortunate as to have *daughters.* —Fielding, *Tom Jones,* VI, vii. NED.

2. = a daughter-in-law,

Volumnia, mother of Coriolanus, says to Virgilia, Coriolanus' wife :

I pray you, *daughter,* sing; or express yourself in a more comfortable sort. —Sh. *Coriolanus,* I, iii, 1 ff.

Cf. also, *Ruth,* iii, 18, where Naomi addresses her son's wife, Ruth, as daughter.

3. = a step-daughter.

The Queen, Cymbeline's wife, enters with Imogen, daughter to Cymbeline by another wife :

No, be assured you shall not find me, *daughter*,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you.
— Sh. *Cymbeline*, I, i, 70 ff.

4. = a female descendant; a female member of a family, race, etc.

Christ says to the ruler of the synagogue:

And ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day? —*Luke*, xiii, 16.

5. in combinations:

a) *foster-daughter*: = one who is brought up as a daughter though not one by birth.

This word is not mentioned in NED., nor in Johnson, Richardson, and Webster. Worcester, The Imperial, and The Century give the word but with no references.

b) *god-daughter*: = a female considered in relation to her sponsors.

Shallow says to Silence:

And how doth my cousin, your bedfellow? and your fairest daughter and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? —*2nd Henry IV*, III, ii, 6 ff.

'Sophia is your *god-daughter*', she says abruptly. —Miss Broughton, *Sec. Th.* II, III, viii, 251. NED.

c) *granddaughter*: = the daughter of one's son or daughter.

Lady Iane Grey, *grand-daughter* to the second sister of King Henry the eighth. —*tr. Camden's Eliz. Intro.* (1630) 7. NED.

d) *great granddaughter*: = the daughter of one's grandson or granddaughter.

Miss Cromwell, *great granddaughter* of Oliver Cromwell. —*Scots Mag.* Oct. 1753, 525/2. NED.

A *great-granddaughter* of Henry VII, Lady Jane Grey. (Cf. above, under granddaughter.) —J. H. Blunt. *Ref. Ch. Engl.* II, 29. NED.

Combined with additional greats, indicating still further removal:

A *great-great-granddaughter* of the author of the 'School for Scandal.' — *Westm. Gazette*, Oct. 3, 1896, 7/2. NED.

e) *step-daughter*: = a daughter by marriage only.

girl: used in the sense of daughter.

Time passed. My eldest *girl* was married,
And I am now a grandsire grey.
—Peacock, *Love and Age*, in *Poets of the Present Time*, p. 157.

7. in the dialects :

daughter ; Dialect Forms : *daachter, daater, dafter, darter, dater, datter, dochter, dohter, douter, dowter, dowther, dowtor.* EDD.

lass : = a daughter.

Sc. There's your own two *lasses.* —Keith, *Indian Uncle* (1896) 22. EDD.

Weel doon, my *lass!* her daddy cried. —Barr, *Poems* (1861) 10. EDD.

lassie-wean ; = a daughter.

Dmb. Drive out the *lassie-wean,* drive out the parents. —Salmon, *Gowodean* (1868) 71. EDD.

maid : = a daughter. Sc. and Engl.

Som. 'I've not seen my *maid* this while', an old woman will say, speaking of a married daughter. EDD.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

snoru : = the daughter of one's son.

nurus, *snoru.* —W.W. 309, 17.

Judah had a son named Er, whose wife was called Tamar:

þa cwæd Iudas to Thamare his *snore:* Beo weodowe, oð þæt Sela min sunu geweaxe! —*Genesis,* xxxviii, 11.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.[1]

Native Words.

snore : = the daughter of one's son.

nurus, *snore.* —W.W. 538, 18.

daughter : = daughter-in-law. Cf. Daughter p. 74.

douȝter-in-lawe : = the wife of one's son.

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1 In the Wiclif Bible, both in the earlier and later texts, the forms, *wyf of* (*his, thi,* etc.) *sone,* and *sones wif* are frequently used instead of snore, and douȝter-in-lawe.

Wherefore Judas seide to Thamar, the wyf of his sone . . . —Wiclif, —*Genesis,* xxviii, 11.

Cf. also Wiclif, *Levit,* xviii, 15; and *Luke,* xii, 53.

Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir *douȝter in lawe* . . . —Wiclif, *Ruth*, i, 22.

Ruth had married one of the sons of Naomi; cf. *Ruth*, i, 4.

doȝtyr in lawe, nurus. —*Pr.P.* p. 129.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

daughter-in-law:

1. = the wife of one's son.

The Countess of Rousillon reads a letter from her son, Bertram:

I have sent you a *daughter-in-law:* she hath recovered the king, and undone me. I have wedded her . . . —Sh. *All's Well*, III, ii, 21 ff.

Cf. also, Bible, *Ruth*, i, 22; *Levit.* xviii, 15, . . . thy *daughter-in-law:* she is thy son's wife.

A mother is difficult to please in the matter of *daughters-in-law.* —Besant, *Childr. Gibeon*, II, xxxii, NED.

2. = a step-daughter (now considered incorrect).

Dougther in lawe, belle fille. —Palsgrave 215/1. NED.

Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes . . . and *daughter-in-law* to J. Brown, M. D. —Gentl. Mag. (1841) I, 312. NED.

daughter-law: = daughter-in-law; now dialect.

The *doughter lawe* ageynst her mother lawe. —Tindale, *Matth.* x, 25. NED.

Thy father would not entertaine
In Greece a *daughter-lawe.*
—Turberville. *Ovid's Epist.* 36. (Halliw.) NED.

good-daughter: = a daughter-in-law, a son's wife.

Creusais speaks to Aeneas:

For I, the nece of michty Dardanus,
And *guide dochtir* vnto the blissit Venus,
Of Mirmidonis the realme sall neuir behald,
Nor ȝit the land of Dolopes so bald.
—G. Douglas, *Aeneas* III, xii, 47 ff. (1513).

More especially if, as on the present occasion she designed to visit any of her *good-daughters.* —*Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 1866, 357. NED.

daughter: = daughter-in-law. Cf. Daughter p. 75.

In the dialects:

a) *daughter-in-law*: Also in forms *daughter-law* (cf. above), and *daughter-o'-law*, *daughter-a-law.*

Wor. As her and her *daughter-a-law* come through the back yard. —*Why John* (Coll. LLB.) EDD.

w. Som. Un Nai·oa·my zæd tue ur *daa·rtur lau.* —*Bk. of Ruth*, ii, 20, in Elworthy, *Gram.* (1877). EDD.

Nhb. Hur twe *dowters-o'-law* win hur. —Robson. *Bk. of Ruth*, (1860) i, 7. EDD.
Darter-law, (always). —Elworthy, *W. Somerset Wordbk.* NED.
b) *good-dowter*: = daughter-in-law. Northumbld. Gloss. (1893). NED.

FOSTERDAUGHTER.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterdaughter: cf. Daughter p. 76.

FOSTERMOTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

foster-, fester-modor: cf. Mother p. 85.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fostermoder: cf. Mother p. 87.
moder: cf. Mother p. 87.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fostermother: cf. Mother p. 90.

FOSTERSISTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fostersweostor: cf. Sister p. 105.

II. MODERN ENGLISH.

Hybrid Word.

fostersister: cf. Sister p. 109.

GODDAUGHTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

goddohter: cf. Daughter p. 74.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

goddoghter: cf. Daughter p. 75.

III. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

goddaughter: cf. Daughter p. 76.

GODMOTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

gefædere: = a godmother.

Aefre ne geweorþe, þæt Cristen man gewifige on his *gefæderan* —*Laws of Eth.* VI, 12. Thorpe, I, 318, 17. BT.

godmodor: cf. Mother p. 85 f.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

godmoder: cf. Mother p. 88.

gome: cf. Mother p. 88.

B. Hybrid Word.

commoder: cf. Mother p. 87.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

godmother: cf. Mother p. 90.

In the Dialects:

goddy: cf. Mother p. 91.

gomme: cf. Mother p. 91.

B. Hybrid Words.

godmam(m)a: cf. Mother p. 94.

In the Dialects:

cummer, commother, commether: cf. Mother p. 91.

GODSISTER.

MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godsuster: cf. Sister p. 106.

GRANDAUNT.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

grand aunt: cf. Aunt p. 71.

B. Hybrid Word.

great aunt: cf. Aunt p. 71.

GRANDDAUGHTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

nefene: cf. Niece p. 99.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

nese: cf. Niece p. 100.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

niece: cf. Niece p. 103.
In the Dialects:
niece: cf. Niece p. 104.

B. Hybrid Words.

granddaughter: cf. Daughter p. 76.
great-granddaughter: cf. Daughter p. 76.

GRANDMOTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

ealdmodor: cf. Mother p. 85.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

eldmoder: cf. Mother p. 87.

B. Loan Word.

beldame: cf. Mother p. 89.
grandam: cf. Mother p. 89.

C. Hybrid Word.

grauntmoder, graundemoder: cf. Mother p. 88.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Words.

beldame: cf. Mother p. 92.
grandam: cf. Mother p. 93.
grandmam(m)a, grandmammy: cf. Mother p. 94, 95.
In the Dialects:
grandam(e): cf. Mother p. 93.
mum: cf. Mother p. 95.

B. Hybrid Words.

grandmother:
a) = the mother of one's father or mother: cf. Mother p. 90.
b) = a female ancestor: cf. Mother p. 90.
goodame: cf. Mother p. 92.
In the Dialects:
grandmother: cf. Mother p. 91.
gran, grandy, granny, grammer, gammer, gommer, gammy: cf. Mother p. 92.
auntgrandmother: cf. Aunt p. 71.

C. Other Dialect Words.

minnie: cf. Mother p. 96.
luckie minnie: cf. Mother p. 96.

GRANDNIECE.

I. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

nece: cf. Niece p. 100.

II. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

grand-niece: cf. Niece p. 103.

B. Hybrid Words.

grand-niece-in-law: cf. Niece p. 103.
great niece: cf. Niece p. 103 f.

HALF-NIECE.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Hybrid Word.

half-niece; cf. Niece p. 104.

HALFSISTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

sweostor: cf. Sister p. 104.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

halfsuster: cf. Sister p. 106.

B. Hybrid Word.

half sister: cf. Sister p. 107.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

halfe suster: cf. Sister p. 108.

B. Loan Word.

sister: cf. Sister p. 108.

C. Hybrid Word.

halfsister; cf. Sister p. 109.

KINSWOMAN.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

mæge, mage: = a kinswoman.

Beowulf says, referring to Grendel's mother:

Aris, rices weard; uton hraþe feran,
Grendles *magan* gang sceawigan!
—*Beowulf*, 1390 f.

Eanflæd wishes to build the monastery of Gilling at the spot where Oswini was slain:

On fordon Eanflæd seo cwen his [Oswini's] *mæge* . . . bæd Osweo þone cyning þat he þær forgefe stowe mynster on to timbrenne. —Beda (Miller) III, 24, p. 238.

The angel says to Mary:

And nu Elizabeth þin mæge sunu on hyre ylde geeacnode . . . —*Luke*, i, 36, (Bright, p. 4).

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

sybwomane: = a female relative, a kinswoman.

hec consanguinea, a *sybwomane*. —W.W. 690, 26.

kynneswoman: = a female relative.

Hire othere *kynneswommen* [Roxb. sibbe wymmen]. —Maundev. xxviii (1839) 288. (1400). NED.

B. Loan Word.

nese: cf. Niece p. 101.

sister: cf. Sister p. 106.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

kinswoman: = a woman of one's own kin, a female relative. (Now only literary).

Queen Elizabeth writes in 1586 to King James VI:

. . . yow have not in the World a more lovinge *kinswoman*, . . . then my self. —Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* ccxxv, lst Series, III, p. 22.

The murdered prince had married a *kinswoman* of the Earl. —Freeman, *Norman Conq.* II, vii, 54. NED.

MOTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

modor, moder.

1 = the word expressing the relationship of one who bears a child, to the child; the nearest female ancestor.

mater, *modo[r]*. —W.W. 88, 9.
mater, anes cildes *modor*. —W.W. 450, 25.

God sends Cain away with the brand on his forehead:

. . . . . heht þa from hweorfan
meder and magum manscyldigne,
cnosle sinum.
— *Genesis*, 1047 f.

There were taken and lead before the king:

seofon gebrodra . . . and heora *modor*. — Aelf. *Lives of S.* II, p. 74. XXV, 109 f.

2. applied to Eve as the mother of all people.

The angel tells Mary that through her offspring all mankind shall be healed:

Seo æreste *modor* dysses menniscan cynnes wræcwite middangearde brohte, þa heo Godes bebodu abræc . . . —*Blickling Homl.* (Morris) p. 5, 24 ff.

3. in combinations:

a) *ealdmodor, eldmodor, ealdemodor:* = a grandmother.

auia, *ealdemoder*. —W.W. 173, 9.

b) *foster-, fester-modor:* a woman who cares for a child not her own.

altor vel nutrix, *fostermoder*. —W.W. 309, 2.

Erconwald, bishop at London for the East Saxons, built a monastery for his sister Aethelburg, at a place called Barking:

in þære heo meahte Gode wilsumra wifmonna lareow and *festermodor* gestondan. —Beda, VII, (Miller) p. 282.

c) *godmodor:* = the woman who acts as sponsor to a child at baptism or confirmation.

Pelagia is converted to Christianity and is baptized:

and æt dam fulwihte hyre onfeng sum godes þeow þære noma wæs Romana. þæs da ymb twegen dagas. þær heo slep æt dære *godmodor huse*. þa com hyre deofol to and . . . cwæd to hyre . . . —Cockayne, *Shrine*, p. 140.

d) *steopmodor:* = the second or subsequent wife of one's father, a stepmother.

nouerca, *steopmoder*. —W.W. 34, 27: 268, 15.

While yet a boy, Philipp was sent as a hostage to Thebes:

þa weard Alexander ofslagen his brodor from his agenre meder, þeh heo hiere oþerne sunu eac ær ofsloge for hiere geligernesse; and heo wæs Philippuses *steopmodor*. —*Orosius*, III. VII. (Sweet) p. 110, 24 ff.

mage: = mother.

Beowulf says:

Aris, rices weard; uton hraþe feran,
Grendles *magan* gang sceawigan!
—*Beowulf*, 1390 f.

The reference is to Grendel's mother; cf. Kinswoman p. 84.

sunucennicge (?): = one who bears a son, a mother.

sunuceun, genetrix. *sunucennices*, genetricis. *sunucennic*, genetricis. —Rtl. 66, 23; 17, 11. (BT.)

cennestre, cynnestre: = a mother:

þæt cild [St. John] on his modor innode oncneow Marian stemne, Godes *cynnestran*. —Aelfric, *Homl.* (Thorpe) I p. 352.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

moder: 1. = the word expressing the relationship of a woman to her child, a female parent.

Mooder, forthe bryngere, mater, genetrix. —*Pr.P.* p. 341.

hec triava, the thyrd fro the *modyr*. hec attava, the third *modyr*. hec abava, the secunde fro the *modyr*. hec proava, the forne *modyre*. —W.W. 689, 35 ff.

Of the Ten Commandments we read:

þe uerþe heste is þellich: «Worþssipe þine uader and þine moder. —*Ayenbit*, p. 8.

The emperours daughter, Custance, is about to leave for Surrey, where she is to be married to the king of Surrey:

'Fader', she sayde, 'thy wrecched child Custance,
Thy yonge doghter, fostred up so softe,
And ye, my *moder*, ...
Ne shal I never seen yow more with yë.'
—Chaucer, *Man of Laws Tale* 176 ff. B. 274 ff.

2. applied to Eve as the mother of the human race.

God takes a rib from Adam's side, and creates a woman, calling her Eve :

þat his lif . for þañ þe hi is ælra libbinde *moder*. — *O. E. Homl.* Ser. I. (Morris) p. 223.

3. extended to include a foster-mother.

The emperor takes William from the cowherd, who had found and fostered him. William bids the cowherd farewell :

& seþþen segde ‹swete sir · i bes[e]che ȝou nowþe,
For godes loue. gretes ofte · my godelyche *moder*,
þat so faire haþ me fed · & fostered till nowþe.
— *William of Palerne*, 354 ff.

4. extended to include a stepmother.

We are told how Alphonso became a werwolf. After the death of his mother, his father, the king, married a daughter of a prince of Portugal, a lady skilled in witchcraft, who turns Alphonso into a werwolf because he is fairer than her own son :

þe quene his *moder* on a time . as a mix þouȝt
how faire & how fetis it was . & freliche schapen. . . .
— *William of Palerne*, 125 ff.

5. in combinations :

a) *commoder :* = a name for the relationship of a godmother to the other godparents and the actual parents of a child.

My *commodrys* and my cosynes bathe. — York Myst. ix, 143. NED.

b) *eldmoder*

α) = a grandmother.

hec auia, Aᵉ *eldmoder*. — W.W. 672, 8.
hec avia, a *nold modyre*. — W.W. 689, 43.

Of Adam, it is said that he

. . . . . Was born
Bath his father and moder be-forn ;
He had his *eldmoder* maiden-hede.
And at his erthing all lede . . .
— *Cursor M.* 1189 ff.

β) = mother-in-law.

eld modyr (elmoder, K.P.) socrus. *Pr.P.* p. 137.

c) *fostermoder* : a woman who takes the place of mother to a child not her own ; a nurse.

altrix uel nutrix, *fostermoder*. — W.W. 309, 2.

After the death of her mother, Margarete's father puts her in charge of a woman in a borough fifteen miles from Antioch, where she was well cared for and fostered.

þus haˉ wes ant wiste meokest an meiden wid oðer meidenes oþe felt hire *foster moderes* ahte. — *Seinte Marherete*, p. 2.

Cf. also ibid. p. 8; and Layamon 25899.

d) *godmoder*: = a woman who acts as sponsor at the baptism, or at the confirmation of a child.

Hec commater, *godemoder*. —W.W. 671, 13.

hec commater, a godmodyre hec matertera, idem est. —W.W. 690, 4 f.

god moder, commater, matricia. —*Cath. Ang.* 161.

At the beginning of the Christian religion each man learned his belief before he received baptism. But then there were many children who died without receiving baptism, wherefore it was ordained by our Lord's command that young children should be baptized in the church:

and heore godfaderes and heore *godmoderes* scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure. —O.E. Homl. I, p. 73.

e) *gome*: = a godmother.

A *gome*, ubi a godmoder —*Prompt. P.* p. 201. note 1.

f) *grauntmoder*, *graundemoder* (hybrid): = the mother of one's father or mother.

The *graunte moder* of Saynt aldebaulte. —Caxton, *Gold. Leg.* 429/1 (1483) NED.

Sir Robert Babthorp, kt. or Dame Elizabeth his wife, grauntfeder & *grauntmoder* to the said Elizabeth. —*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. c. (Camden). NED.

g) *stepmoder*: = the second or subsequent wife of one's father.

Hec uictri, *stepmodyre*. —W.W. 671, 8.

St. Edward, king and martyr, follows the counsels of St. Dunstan:

To þe guodnesse of þis holie Man: þe deuel hadde envie,
And is *stepmoder* þe luþere Quene [= Eifrida]: þat ful was of tricherie...
—*S. Eng. Leg.* 17, p. 47, 27 ff.

B. Loan Words.

dame; from Fr. dame. (The use of dame, lady, in the sense of mother seems to be AFr. only. NED. s. v. Grandam.) = a mother.

Ase þe moder mid hire ȝunge deorling vlihd from him . . . and let hit sitten one, & loken ȝeorne abuten, & cleopien, *Dame! dame!* & weopen. —*Ancr. R.* 230.

Hire sire and hire *dame* þreteþ hire to bete. —*O. E. Miscel.* 190.

Daun Salomon, as wyse clerkes seyn,
Techeth a man to kepe his tonge wel;
But as I seyde, I am noght textuel.
But nathelees, thus taughte me my *dame:*
'My sone, thenk on the crowe, a goddes name;
My sone, keep wel thy tonge and keep thy freend'.
—Chaucer, *Mauncioles Tale* 210 ff. (H. 314 ff.)

2. in combinations:

a) *beldam(e):* = a grandmother. Not a direct adaptation of Fr. belle dame but formed upon dame in its English sense.

beldam, faders and moders moder, bothe. —*Pr.P.* p. 29.
Beldame, auia. —*Cath. Ang.* 27.
Recommaunde me to your bel-fadre, and to your *beldame*. (à vostre tayon et à vostre taye). —Caxton, *Boke for Trav.* NED.

b) *good-dame:* = grandmother.

Hyr *gudame* lufyde Eneas;
Off Affryk hale scho Lady was.
—Wyntoun, *Chron.* III, iii, (1425), NED.

A *Gudame* (A. Gude Dame), auiæ. —*Cath. Ang.* p. 167.

c) *grandam, grandame, (grannam):* = a grandmother. (This word is in English the oldest of the relationship terms formed with grand). NED.

St. Marherete dies:

Cum ich Theocimus ant toc hire leofliche lich ant ber hit into a burh of Antioche. wid murhde unimete. and dude hit igraue stan. in hire *grandame* hus þat wes icleopet Clete. — *Marherete*, p. 22, 29 ff.
His *graundam* full graidly grippit hym onone. —*Destr. Troy.* 13593. (1400). NED.
grawnedame. faderys moder, or moderys moder, avia. —*Pr.P.* p. 208.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

mother:

1. = one who bears a child; the word expressing the relationship of a woman to her child.

My *mother!* when I learned that thou wast dead
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
—Cowper, *On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.*

2. = ancestress.

Cassius says to Casca:

. . . . . For Romans now
Have thews and limbs like to their ancestors;
But, woe the while! our fathers' minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our *mothers'* spirits.
—Sh. *Caesar* I, iii, 80 ff.

3. used in combinations:

a) *bride-mother:* = one who acts the part of mother at weddings in some countries.

The Empress Dowager with the Vice-Admiral's Lady were the *Bride-mothers*. — Lond. Gaz. No. 4987/1. (1712). NED.

b) *foster-mother*: = a woman who nurses and brings up another's child either as an adoptive mother, or in the capacity of a nurse.

Maine . . . was loved by Lewis with the love of a father, by Madame de Maintenon with the not less tender love of a *foster-mother*. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.* IV, 582. (1855). NED.

I charge you charge your glasses . . .
To our dear dark *foster-mothers*,
To the heathen songs they sung—
To the heathen speech we babbled
Ere we came to the white man's tongue.
—Kipling, *The Native-born*. (*The Seven Seas*, p. 51.)

c) *godmother*: = a female sponsor considered in relation to her god-child. Cf. *god-father*, p. 33.

. . . Christened and Baptised, the Godfathers beyng the Abbot and Pryor of Westmynster, and the *godmother* the lady Scrope. —Hall, Chron. Edw. IV, 210. (1548), NED.

d) *goodmother*: = a stepmother.

This Caratak fled to his *gut moder* [Latin, noverca] Cartumandia Quene of Scottis. —Bellenden, *Cron. Scot.* (1536) III, xv, (1821) I, 109. NED.

e) *grandmother*:

α) = the mother of one's father or mother.

When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also. —*2nd Timothy*, i, 5.

Recordationem accipiens ejus fidei quae est in te non ficta, quae et habitavit primum in avia tua Loide . . .

β) = a female ancestor; especially with reference to our common ancestress Eve.

The fourth thynge that is dispraysed in our *graundmother* Eue, was that she was curyous. —*Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76. 1526. NED.

The king reads the letter from Armado:

. . . with a child of our *grandmother* Eve, a female; or for thy more sweet understanding, a woman . . . —Sh. *Love's L. L.* I, i. 266.

γ) in combination with *great* to indicate further degrees of removal in kinship.

great graunde mother, aille. —Palsgrave, 227/2. NED.

Our *great-grandmother* Eve. —J. Payne, *Royal Exch.* 41. NED.

The infant's . . . godmothers were . . . his *great-great-grandmother*; and . . his *great-grandmother*. —Hone, *Everyday Book*, II, 899. NED.

f) *stepmother*: = a mother by marriage only.

The Queen, Cymbeline's wife, enters with Imogen, daughter to Cymbeline by a former wife;

No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
Evil-eyed unto you.

—Sh. *Cymbeline*, I, i, 70 ff.

4. in the following dialect forms:

a) *mother:* Also in forms *midder* Sh. I.; *mither*, Sc.; *mudder*, Cum.[4] Wm.; *muthor*, Nhb. EDD.

Yer baby. come tü yer *mawther*, yü purty ickle cubadee. Dev. —EDD. s. v. *cubadee*.

b) *eldmoder, elmoder, elmother, ellmother:*

α) = a mother-in-law.

In the North an ellmother, or eldmoder, signifies a mother-in-law, but, as Jamieson observes, must have properly denoted a grandmother, from Anglo-Saxon ealde-moder, avia. [Cf. above p. 85]. John Heworth of Gateshead, bequeathed in 1571, his best horse to his father in law, and adds: (*Pr.P.* p. 137 f.)

«Item, I gyve vnto my eldmoder, his wyffe, my wyffes froke, and a read peticote.» —*Wills and Invent N. C.* (1835) I. 352, publ. by the Surtees Soc. (*Pr P.* p. 137 f.) note.

Cf. G. Douglas, Aeneis. II, ix, (viii) 112:

«Eldmoder to ane hundreth thair saw I Hecuba.»

β) = a stepmother. Obs. Nhb. Cum. Also written *ellmother*, N. Cy.[1] Cum. EDD.

An *Eldmother*, Cumb. A Step Mother. —Ray, *N. Cy. Words*, 16. EDD.
Elmother, stepmother. —Whitby Gloss. (1864). EDD.

c) *goddy:* = a godmother.

She was his *goddy*. Gilpin, *Songs* (1866) 276 EDD.
Our weyfe was his goddy. —Anderson. Ballads (1808) 92. EDD.

d) *gomme:* = a godmother.

'Commere, f. A she-gossip, or godmother; a *gomme*.' —Cotgrave. —*Cath. Ang.* p. 161 note 7.

e) *cummer* (<Fr. commère): = a godmother in her relation to the other godparents.

One of the maiden *cummers*, or godmothers, in this case an interesting girl, took the infant. —Rudiman, *Sc. Parish* (1828) 118. ed. 1889. EDD.

f) *co(m)mother:* = a godmother, as in the case of cummer. See above.

g) *cummether:* = a godmother. Cum.[1,2] Cum. Wm. EDD.

h) For *grandmother* we find the following forms:

α) *grandmother*: Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written *granmother*, n. Yks. EDD.

β) *grandy*: Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in form *grondy*, Wm.; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.

My *grandy* cou'd not cure a bleedin heart. —Relph. *Poems* (1747) 3. EDD.

γ) *granny*: Oxf. Som. EDD.

I never knew your Grandmother was a Scotch woman: pray whistle for her, and lets see her dance: come — whist *Grannee.* —Dryden, *Wild Gallant,* II, i. NED.

Cf. also Burns, *Addr. Deil,* v, «Mi reverend *Graunie.*»

My *granny* spinnin' thrang
Aye croonin' o'er some godly saum.
—Hamilton, *Poems* (1865) 89. EDD.

δ) *gran*:

His mother or his *gran.* Gall. —Crocket, *Bog Myrtle* (1895) 189. EDD.

ε) *grammer*: Brks. Hamp. I.W. Will. Dor Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *grammar,* Cor.[2]; *grammur,* I.W.[1]: and in form *gronmer,* Dev.[1]

Wil. Our *grammer* used to zay . . . —Akerman, Springtide (1850) 58. NED.

ζ) *gammer*: In general dialect use in ?Sc. and Eng. Also written *gamar,* Lan.; and in form *ganmer,* w.Dor. EDD.

η) *gommer*: Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms *gonmer* Dav.; *gonmar,* Dev.[1]; *gonmar,* Glo.; *gunmer,* w. Som.[1]

I be going to Thatch cott to zee my old *gonmar.* Dev.[1] EDD.

θ) *gammy*; n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] EDD.

B. Loan Words.

dame:

1. = a mother.

Thy heat of lust, fond Paris, did incur
This load of wrath that burning Troy doth bear:
Thy eye kindled the fire that burneth here;
And here in Troy, for trespass of thine eye,
The sire, the son, the *dame,* and daughter die.
—Sh. *Lucrece,* 1473 ff.

2. in combinations:

a) *beldame*:

α) = a father's or mother's mother, a grandmother. Time's glory is:—

To show the *beldam* daughters of her daughter.
— Sh. *Lucrece,* 953.

β) = a great-grandmother, or still more remote ancestress. (By Plot used for a woman who has lived to see five generations of female descendants.)

She lived to be a *Beldam,* that is to see the sixt generation.
—Plot, *Staffordsh.* (1686) p. 322. 1679. NED,

b) *good-dame*: = a grandmother.

The complener sall haue the brief of recognition be reason of the death of his gudschir. and *gudame,* as of his father, or his mother. —Skene, *Reg. Maj., St. Robt.* I, 24. (1609). NED.

c) *grandam*:

α) = grandmother.

Enter the Duchess of York with the two children of Clarence:

Boy. Tell me, good *grandam*, is our father dead?
Duch. No, boy.
Boy. Why do you wring your hands, and beat your breast,
And cry 'O Clarence, my unhappy son'.
—Sh. *Richard III*, II, ii, 1 ff.

Cf. also King John, III, i, 133.

β) = ancestress: said of Eve.

Our *grandame* Eue. —T. Peyton, (1620) *Glasse of Time*, I, 30. NED.

When *Grandame* Eve first invented the Needle to sew Fig Leaves together. —*Weekly Jrnl.* Jan. 25, 1724. 2769/1. NED.

Who, wise and good as she was, was yet a daughter of *grandame* Eve. —Scott. *Abbot* IV.

γ) in colloquial form *grannam*: = grandmother.

Find *grannam* out a sunny seat. —Coleridge, *Zapolya*, IV, ii, iv, 30. NED.

δ) in combination with great to indicate further removal.

Proauia, my *great grandame*. —Elyot (1538) Dict. NED.

Diseases of the Female Sex [are] grown more severe than they were in the days of their *great Grandames*. —Needham, *Medela Medic.* 33. (1665). NED.

d) *step-dame*: = a stepmother.

One of the lords says to Imogen, daughter of Cymbeline:

Alas, poor princess,
Thou divine Imogen, what thou endurest,
Betwixt a father by thy *step-dame* govern'd,
A mother hourly coining plots, . . .
—Sh. *Cymbeline*, II, i, 61 ff.

3. in the dialects:

a) *grandam(e)*: = grandmother. Sc. Yks. Lan. Midl. Not. Shr. Brks. Dev. Also written *grandham*, Sc.; and in forms *granam*, Edb.; *grandeeam*, n.Yks.; *granmam*, S. Not.; *grannam*, Sc. n.Yks[2].; *grannum*, Sc. Brks. Dev.; *gronnam*, Lan.

The spirit of action is as dead in Alsatia as in my old *grannam*. – Scott, *Nigel*, (1822) xvii. EDD.

b) *guddame*, *gudame*:

Sc. Also in forms *geudam*, *guidam*.

Slg Deck him wi' gutcher's boots and hat,
And *guid'am's* book and glasses.
—Towers, *Poems* (1885) 161. EDD.

My *yuddame* wes ane gay wyfe, bot scho wes rycht gend,
Scho dwelt far furth in France on Falkland fell.
They callit hir Kynd Kittok sa quha weill hir kend.
— Dunbar, (Schipper) *Poems*, 7 1 ff. p. 70.

mamma, mama :

1. a word employed as the equivalent of mother. (Status of the word always that of Papa; Cf. p. 28).

When the babe shall now begin to tattle and call hir *Mamma* with what face can she heare it of his mouth, vnto whom she hath denyed Mamma? — Lyly, *Euphues*, (Arber) 129.

[I read my] work to papa and *mama* at breakfast next morning, as a girl shows her sampler. —Ruskin, *Praeterita*, II, 241. NED.

2. = a stepmother.

Florence is ready to receive her father and her new *mama*. Dickens, *Dombey*, xxxv. NED.

3. = a mother-in-law.

James Binnie cautioned his friend the Colonel against the attractions of the buxom syren; and laughingly would ask Clive how he would like Mrs. Mackenzie for a *mamaw*. —Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vii, (Tauchn.) II, p. 86.

4. in combinations:

a) *god-mamma*: used in childish or familiar speech for Godmother.

A *God-mamma*, who proves . . . that she loves Her God-child very dearly. — Praed, *Verses in Child's Book*, iii, 4. NED.

b) *grand-mamma*:

α) a substitute for grandmother.

O Discretion! thou'rt a jewel,
Or our *grand-mammas* mistake.
— Brit. Mag. IV, 495. (1763) NED.

You shall have nothing to do now but to be *grandmamma* on satin cushions. — George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, I, 34. NED.

β) in combination with *great*:

Describing Donna Julia, Byron writes:

The darkness of her Oriental eye
Accorded with her Moorish origin;
(Her blood was not all Spanish, by the by;
In Spain, you know, this is a sort of sin.)
When proud Granada fell, and, forced to fly,
Boabdil wept, of Donna Julia's kin
Some went to Africa, some stay'd in Spain,
Her *great-great-grandmamma* chose to remain.
— Byron, *Don Juan*, I, lvi.

5. used in the following childish or familiar forms:

a) *mam*: not recorded before the 16th Cent.

O, thies *mammes* are exigent, thier daughters prankes to hide. —Jeffries, *Bugbears*, I, ii, 99; in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* xcviii, (1897) 309. 1580. NED.

Cf. also Greene, *Never to Late*, I (1600) H, 2.

Has it [a child] a broad, good-humoured countenance like dad; or a lively eye, . . . and saucy look like *mam*? —Eliz. Griffith, *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) II, 160. 1757. NED.

b) *mammy*: a diminutive of mam(ma).

Your *mammy* and your dady
Brought forth a godely babi.
—Skelton, *Garl. Laurel.* 974. NED.

And aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
And aye she sang sae merrilie.
—Burns, *Bonnie Jean*, 5 f.

c) *grandmammy*:

But, *grandmammy* dear, I thought that . . . . —Crockett, *Lilac Sunbonnet* 38. NED.

d) *ma*: a childish and colloquial shortening of mamma, (now often ridiculed as vulgar). Cf. Father p. 29.

I've got to dine with aunt and meet Matilda and her *ma*. —T. Hook Ansey, *Tinted Venus*, 119. NED.

Lady Clavering says to Pendennis:

"What have you been a doing of? Nothing, I hope, to vex such a dear *Mar* as yours? How is your dear Mar? Why don't she come and see me? —Thackeray, *Pendennis*, iv, (Tauchn.) II, p. 58.

Cf. Father p. 29.

5. with the meaning of mother in the following dialect forms:

a) *mam*: Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. Amer. Oxf[1].

'It used to be *Mam* and Dad and Porridge, and then 'twas Father and Mother and Broth, but now 'tis Pa and Ma and Soup.' A saying referring to farmers' children Labourers' children now usually say *Mam* and Dad. —EDD.

ma = mother. mam, mama (mæm, mæmi): for mother. —Kentucky Words and Phrases, *in Dial. Notes*, I, p. 68.

mam, mom, mæ: for mamma or mother. —*Jerseyisms. Dial Notes*, I, p. 332.

b) *mammy*: various dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Engl. Also in form *maamie*, S and Ork[1].

Our daddies and our *mammies* they were filled
With meikle joy.
—Ford, *Harp* (1893) 43. EDD.

c) *mammans*:

Ir. Wheest my wee birdie, fur him's wi' his ain *mammans*. —Lyttle, *Poddy McQuellan*, 63. EDD.

d) *mum*: War[3]. Suf[1]. Where's your *mum*? Also has the sense grandmother: War. My old *mum*. EDD.

e) *mummy*: a pet name for mother. Cf. *mammy*. War. e. Ang. Ess.

Wor I to 'list, My *mummy*, how 't 'ood shock her. —Clark, *J. Noakes* (1893) st. 137. EDD.

f) *ma*:

The native prononciation in Kansas City for ma (= mother) is (mǭ). The same is true of pa. [So in southern Indiana.] —*Notes from Missouri, Dialect Notes*, I, p. 240.

APPENDIX.

Other dialect, colloquial, and slang forms used in the sense of mother.

a) *minnie:*

α) a pet name for mother. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written *mihnney*, Sh. I.; mynnie, Slk.

The bits o' bairns skirl on their *minnies*. —Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. EDD.

β) = a grandmother. S. and Ork.[1] EDD.

γ) in combination:

1. *stepminnie:* = stepmother. Sc.

Then spake her cruel *step-minnie*. —Scott, *Minstrelsy*, (1802) III, 156. ed. 1848. EDD.

2. *luckie-minnie:* = a grandmother.

Abd. Your father was a riglan, an' your mother was a witch, an' your *luckie-minnie* was a thief. —Ellis, *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774. EDD.

b) *old woman; old lady:* = vulgar and slang terms for mother.

c) *mater:* a school-boy term for mother, taken directly from the Latin.

MOTHER-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

sweger: = the mother of one's husband or wife.

socrus. *sweger*. —W.W. 174, 3; 309, 16.

From henceforth there shall be five in one house divided three against two, and two against three:

Beod todæle fæder on sunu, and sunu on his fæder; modor on dohtor and dohtor on hyre modor; *swegr* on hyre snore, and snoru on hyre swegre. —*Luke*, xii, 53. (Bright p. 59.)

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

sweger: = mother-in-law.

socrus, *sweger.* (12th Cent.) —W.W. 538, 16.

Cf. also *Gospel of St. Matthew*, ed. W.W. Skeat (1887), iii, 14; x, 35.

moder in lawe, modyr-, moodur-, etc.

moodur in lawe, socrus. —*Pr.P.* p. 341.

eld-modyr: = mother-in-law. Cf. Mother p. 87.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

mother-in-law:

1. = the mother of one's husband or wife.

Referring to Ruth, who had married her son:

Then Naomi her *mother-in-law* said unto her, My daughter, shall I not seek rest for thee, that it may be well with thee? —*Ruth*, iii, 1.

To violate so gentle a request of her predecessor, was an ill foregoing of a *mother-in-law's* harsh nature. —Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life,* i, 1. NED.

2. = a stepmother.

When she tells Lovel's two children that she is to marry their father, Elizabeth asks the children to love her:

But Cissy said when the same appeal was made to her: 'I shall love my dear mamma!' and makes her new *mother-in-law* a very polite curtsey. —Thackeray, *Lovel*, vi.

3. *stepmother-in-law:* = the stepmother of one's husband or wife.

In the description of Castlewood after the marriage of Lydia to Lord Castlewood, we read:

Not even the dowager lady and her two children, who now seldom entered within Castlewood's gates, my lady considering them in the light of enemies — for who, indeed would like a *stepmother in law.* —Thackeray, *Virginians,* lxxii.

B. Loan Word.

mamma-in-law: (cf. *mamma*, above, p. 94.) = mother-in-law; rather a jocular form.

Recalling some of *mamma-in-law's* dreadful expressions which make me shudder when I hear them. —Thackeray, *Newcomes,* II. 259. NED.

I do not altogether like my *mamma-in-law.* —Clive Holland, *Jap. Wife,* (ed. 11) 36. NED.

mam(m)a: = mother-in-law. Cf. Mother p. 94.

In the dialects:

a) *mother-of-law:* = mother-in-law.

Nhb. Orpa kist hur *muthor-o'-law* —Robson, *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i, 14. EDD.

b) *good-mother:* = mother-in-law.

Lnk. She'd rather leeve an auld maid a' her days as hae siccan auld fiend as you for a *guidmither.* —Gordon, *Pyotshaw* (1885) 42. EDD.

Edbg. Her mother (my *gudemother* like) having been for some time ill. —Moir, *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. EDD.

«Yes. *gudemither*», screamed the daughter-in-law, «it's e'en sae». — Scott, *Antiq.* xxvi, NED.

c) *eldmother:* = mother-in-law. Cf. Mother p. 91.

NIECE.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

nift: [1]

1. = the daughter of a brother or sister, a niece.

The spot where King Oswald fell in battle, Beda tells us, was said to possess miraculous healing powers. A certain man who had experienced these powers, on visiting some friends, found a woman of the household suffering from paralysis; directed by this man, she is carried to the place of wonders, and is immediately cured. Beda tells us that this woman:

wæs *nift* þes higna ældres þe he sohte. (The Latin original reads: invenit puellam ibi *neptem* patris familias.) —Beda, III, 9.

In the Ep. and Erf. Glosses (734) we read:

filia sororis, *nift.* —Sweet, *O.E. Texts,* p. 84.

2. = a step-daughter.

privigna, *nift.* —Leyden 123, Ep. & Erf. 734. Sweet, *O.E. Texts* p. 89.

privigna, *nift.* —W.W. 41, 5.

3. = a granddaughter.

All the dictionaries give this meaning, but proof is wanting.

nefene:

1. = a niece.

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[1] Cf. Kluge, Nom. Stammbildungslehre § 37.

neptis, broder dochter vel suster dochter, *nefene*, þridde dohter. —W.W. 173, 30.

nepotibus, nefenu[m]. —Haupt's Zfda, p. 485.

BT. adds: neptibus? but compare Sievers, Ags. Gr. § 277, Anm. 1: —Von nefa neffe, enkel, begegnet spät dat. pl. nefenum.

2. = a granddaughter.

Cf. the above example, the Latin neptis having the sense of granddaughter as well as that of niece.

brodor-dohtor: = a niece. (Sweet, p. 29).

neptis, *broder dochter* . . . —W.W. 173, 30.

suster-dohter (sweostor-dohtor): not mentioned by Sweet, but cf. above, *nefene*, 1.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

nifte:

1. = the daughter of a brother or sister, a niece.

Eliezer meets Rebecca at the well, and learns that she is of the family of Nahor:

ghe was ford *nifte* of Abraham. —*Gen. and Ex.* 1386.

Rebecca was the daughter of Nahor, Abraham's brother, and of Milcah, who was the daughter of Aram, a brother of both Nahor and Abraham. Thus Rebecca was not only Abrahams niece, but also his grand-niece.

nypte, nifte, neptis. nypt, broderys douter. —*Pr.P.* p. 355.

Stratman-Bradley gives also the meaning 'step-daughter,' but in the additions and corrections at the end of the book we find 'nifte, dele stepdaughter.'

nyghte: = a niece.

Melusine's son Urian marries Hermine, daughter of the king of Cyprus. The King dies and the rule of the land falls to Urian. One day some knights come to Urian with tidings of the death of the king of Armenia, who was a brother of Hermine's father; they also bring a letter which this King of Armenia had written shortly before his death:

Thenne toke Vryan the letter & redd it, of the whiche the tenour was this: Ryght dere lord and right wel beloued nevew, I recommande me to you as ferfourth as I may, prayeing you right hertyly to haue me to my ryght dere & beloued *nyghte* your wyf to be recommanded. —*Melusine* (ed. Donald 1895) p. 179.

The king of Armenia visits the fleet of Guion, Urian's brother, who with the Master of Rhodes was searching the sea for pagans:

And when Guyon wyst of his [the King of A.'s] commyng he went ayenst hym, and eche to oþer made great reuerence. Thenne said the King to the grete Pryour of Rhodes, 'Maister sethen this ying demoyseau [Guion] is brother vnto my *nyghtis* lord, I were vncurteys whan he is arryued in my land, yf I receyued hym not honourably as to hym apparteyneth. —*Melusine*, p. 162.

In his glossary to *Melusine*, Donald marks 'nyghtis' as used in this passage as a plural form, — an error, for it is obviously a genitive singular.

B. Loan Words.

nece, neece, nese, neipce: (Anglo-French nece, niece):

1. = the daughter of a brother or sister; a niece.

Pandarus goes to Cressida on behalf of Troilus:

«Whan he was come un-to his *neces* place,»

Cressida greets him with the words: «Ey, uncle myn, welcome y-wis.» —Chaucer, *Troil.* II, 78; 87.

2. = a granddaughter:

hec cognata, a *nese.* hec neptis, idem est. —W.W. 690, 22 ff.

3. = in plural, grandchildren, male and female.

When Laban at length catches Jacob, he searches the latter's goods, to which Jacob angrily objects:

Laban answeride to him: My dowtres and sones and the flockis and alle that thou beholdist, ben myne, and what may I do to my sones and to my *neces?* —Wiclif, *Gen.* xxxi, 43.

The modern version (King James Bible) reads: «and what can I do this day unto these my daughters, or unto their children which they have borne?» And the Latin (Vulgate) has: «Respondit ei Laban: Filiae meae et filii, et greges tui, et omnia quae cernis, mea sunt; quid possum facere filiis et nepotibus meis?»

Moses on Mt. Sinai, lifts up the following prayer to God:

Lord God, mercyable, and goodliche, and pacient, and of much mercy, and verrey, that kepist couenaunt and mercy into thowsandes, that dost awei wickidnes, and hidows giltis, and synnes, and no man anentis thee bi him silf is innocent, that ȝeldist wickidnes of fadris to sones and *neces*, into the thridde and the ferthe progenye. —Wiclif, *Exod.* xxxiv, 6 f.

The later Wiclif version has: . . . which ȝeldist the wickidnesse of fadris to sones and to *sones of sones*, into the thridde and ferthe generacioun. (ed. Forshall and Madden, vol. 1, p. 275.)

4. = grand-niece.

Edward the Confessor had a dream of a tree, which was interpreted as representing the succession of rulers of England. The time when the tree did not flourish was that of the reign

of William the Conqueror, and of his two successors. Henry, the fourth king after Edward restored the tree to its rightful verdure by marrying

«Seynt Edwarde's *nece*, þat of his fader kunde come».
—Robert of Gl. p. 358, 9.

Henry married Edith (or Matilda), the daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland and his wife Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, who was grand-nephew of Edward the Confessor.[1]

5. = a kinswoman in general, a cousin.

hec cognata, a *nese*. —W.W. 690, 22.

Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, when Mary comes to visit her, asks news of Mary's relatives at home:

«And Anna [Mary's mother], my *nese*, and thi dame,
how standys it with him and hir».
—*Towneley Pl.* xi, p. 98, 23f.

Early in the morning the merchant's wife meets the monk John (who having been born in the same village, calls the merchant his cousin), walking in the garden:

«O dere cosin myn, daun Iohn» she sayde,
«What eyleth yow so rathe for to ryse?»
«*Nece*», quod he, «it oghte y-nough suffyse
Fyve houres for to slepe up-on a night.»
—Chaucer, *Shipman's T.* 98 ff.

The angel Gabriel announces to Mary that she will have a son:

þat goddes son callid shalle bene,
I shew the redy tokyn to sene
Thyne old *nyce* Elizabeth
hath gon with child vj moneth.
—*Cursor M. (Fairfax)* 10889 ff.

Mary and Elizabeth were cousins, their mothers being sisters. Cf. *Cursor M.* 10144ff.

6. = a nephew.

King Arthur, in reproving Gawain says:

Sir Gawan, *nece*, why dois yow so?»

And again reproving him for forgetting the battle of the morrow, when he vows to go forth and not return until he has found Launcelot, or some trace of him, he says:

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[1] Aethelred the Unready

Edmund Ironside	Edward the Confessor.
Edward Atheling.	
Edgar Atheling.	

«*Nece* yow haith al foly vroght
And wilfulness that haith nocht in thi thoght
The day of batell of Galot and me».
—*Launcelot of the Lake*, p. 66, 2245 ff.

Gawain is wounded during an encounter, and swoons:

Than of the pupel petee was to here
The lemytable clamour and the chere;
And of the king the sorow and the care,
That of his *necis* lyf was in disspare.
—ibid. p. 80, 2717 ff.

Gawa(i)n was the son of King Lot and Morgause, Arthur's sister.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

niece:

This word has undergone the same change and limitation of meaning as nephew, with indeed the further limitation that it is now applied to the female sex alone, to the *daughter* of a brother or a sister, being once used as neptis was at the first, for childrens' children, male and female alike.[1] —Trench, *Select Glossary*, (ed. Mayhew) s. v.

1. = the daughter of a brother or sister.

Edburge, daughter of King Ethelbert and Bertha his Queen, decides to devote her life to the Church;

«For better preparation of herself to that happiness, she forsooke the world, entered into the monasterie of her *Neece* St. Mildred there in Tenet Isle. —*Lives of Women Saints*, (ed. Horstmann). p. 49, 23 f.

St. Mildred was the daughter of King Morwald and Dompneua his wife, who was the daughter of Ethelbert, and hence a sister of Edburge. (Cf. ibid. p. 64).

Antonio, brother of Leonato, addresses Leonato's daughter Hero:

«Well, *niece*, I trust you will be ruled by your father». —Sh. *Much Ado*, II, i, 53 f.

After the murder of Desdemona, Othello says to Gratiano, brother of Desdemona's father Brabantio:

«I scarce did know you, uncle; there lies your *niece*». —Sh. *Othello*, V, ii, 201.

2. = the relationship of the daughter of a widow or

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[1] Of *niece* used in the sense of grandchildren of *both* sexes, only the Biblical examples shown under II, B, 3, page 100 have been found.

widower to the brothers and sisters of her stepfather or her stepmother.

Mrs. Prior is told that her daughter Elizabeth is to be married to Lovel the Widower; she says to her children (Elizabeth's brothers and sisters):

«Where are Pop and Cissy [Lovel's two children]? Go and look for your little nephew and *niece*, dears; Pop and Cissy in the garden, dears. They will be your nephew and *niece* now». —Thackeray, *Lovel*, vi.

3. = a granddaughter.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of York meet Anne, the Duchess of Gloucester, with Lady Margaret Plantagenet, Clarence's young daughter; the Duchess of York says:

«Who meets us here? my *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloucester?»
—Sh. *Richard III*, IV, i, 1 f.

George, Duke of Clarence, was the son of the Duchess of York; thus Lady Margaret, Clarence's daughter, was the granddaughter of the Duchess.

In his Will, Shakespeare says:

. . . «I doe gyve and bequeath one hundred poundes thereof to my *neece* Elizabeth Hall.» —Quoted from Dyce's ed. of Shakespeares Wks. I, 152 f.

Elizabeth Hall was the daughter of Shakespeare's daughter Susanna, who married John Hall.

Within the compass of which very same time he [Julius Caesar] lost by death first his mother, then his daughter Julia, and not long after his *niece* by the said daughter. —Holland, *Suetonius* p. 11. (Quoted from Trench, *Sel. Glossary*, p. 188).

4. used in combination with *great-*, *grand-*, and *half-*, indicating the degree of relationship.

a) *grand niece:* = the daughter of a nephew or niece, and (with the addition of *in-law*) the wife of a grand-nephew.

Lord Baddington the fourth had not deemed his *grand nieces* worthy of a thought. . . . The *grand-niece-in-law* had hitherto pertinaciously refused to hold any intercourse with Lord Baddington's widow. —Sala, *Baddington Peerage* (1860) xliv. NED.

Cf. also in Booth, Analyt. Dict. (1830); and in Marryat, N.Forster, xxxix, «The colonel requested his *grand-niece* to accept of his hospitality». NED.

b) *great niece* (Hybrid): = same as *grand niece.*

«The *great niece* of Mrs. Barbauld». —Harper's Mag. Feb. 1884. 481/2. NED.

«Can we conceive of a man marrying the *great-great-niece* of his own brother-in-law?» —Freemann, *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I, App. 723.

«Trustee to her *great-grand-niece*». —Eugenia de Acton, *Tale without a Title*, I, 45.

«That old body that says she is Shakespeare's *great-great-great-great great-great-grand-niece-in-law.*» —Lockhart, *Reg. Dalton*, II, ii, (1824) 105. NED.

c) *half-niece* (Hybrid) : the daughter of one's half-brother or half-sister.

To pay a . . . visit to a half-nephew and niece, or rather a *half-niece* and her husband. —Miss Mitford, *Village*, Ser. I. (1863) 223. NED.

5. The same meaning appears in the dialects.

niece : = a granddaughter.

«One nephew and *niece*, my eldest son's children.» —Engl. Dial. Dic.

niece, neipce : = a granddaughter : —Jamieson, *Scottish Dic.* s. v.

SISTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

sweostor, swuster, swyster, swister.

1. = the word expressing the relationship of a female child to those having the same parent or parents in common ; properly, the daughter of the same parents.

After leaving Sodom and Gomorrah, Lot, with his two daughters, takes refuge in the mountains :

Þa cwæd seo yldre dohtor to hyre gingran *swuster :* Ure fæder ys eald mann and nan oðer wer ne belaf on ealre eorðan, Þe unc mage habban. —*Gen.* xix, 31.

The *O.E. Chronicle* refers to the children of Cenred as follows :

Her Ingild forðferde Ines brodur, and hiera *swostur* werun Cuenburg and Cuþburh. —*O.E. Chronicle*, an. 718.

2. = a female child having only one parent in common with another, a half-sister.

Jesus commends his mother to the care of St. John the Evangelist, the son of her half-sister :

Þæt his clæne lif dæs clænan mædenes Marian gymde, and heo da on hyre *swyster* suna denungum wunode. —Aelfr. *Homl.* (Thorpe) I. iv, p. 58.

Mary's mother, Anna, was married three times. Mary, Christ's mother came from the first ; St. John's mother from the third marriage.

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3. used in combinations:

a) *foster-sweoster:* quoted by BT. with the following reference: foster-sweoster, collactanea, Som. Bem. Lye. The word is also mentioned by Sweet.

b) *gesweostor, -tra, -tro, -swustra*, etc.: used as the plural for sweoster, meaning sisters collectively.

Wer sæt æt wine mid wifum twam
and his twegen suna and his twa dohtor,
swase *gesweoster* and hyre suno twegen.
—*Rid.* xlxii. lff.

With reference to the queens of the Amazons we read:

On ðæm dagum þær wæron twa cwena, þæt wæron *gesweostor*, Anthiopa and Orithia.
—Alfred's *Orosius* (Sweet) p. 46, 36 ff.

The Latin original reads: Duae tunc sorores regno praeerant, Antiope et Orithia. —ibid. p. 47.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

swuster, suster, soster, zoster.

1. = the daughter of the same parents or parent.

Having been taken prisoner by King Cadwalan, Penda sends a knight to C. asking for freedom. Referring to Penda and to his sister Helen (both children of Pybba) the knight says.

Ane *suster* he haued hende,
in þan æst ende.
nis nan feirure wifmon,
þa whit sunne scioned on . .
– Layamon, 31084 ff.

Lear asks his daughters how much they love him. After the first two have answered him, Cordelia says:

«Sire», heo seyde, «y leue not þat my *sustren* al soþ seide» . . . then she tells him that she loves him as a father.

Þe kyng was þo wroþ y now, for heo seide al þat soþ.
For he seide «þou ne louest me noȝt as þi *sostren* doþ.»
—Robert of Gl. p. 30 f.

2. Combinations.

a) *bed-suster:* = a husband's concubine.

King Locrine marries Gwendoline, daughter of Corineus Duke of Cornwall; but he loves another woman, Astrilde, to whom he often goes in secret. After the death of Corineus, Locrine casts Gwendoline away from him. She then gets help from her countrymen, kills Locrine, and

Astrilde hire *bedsuster* (hire lorde's concubine)
And hire doȝhter Auerne let nime atte fine,
And drenche boþe two in þe water of Seuerne.
—Robert Gl. p. 27.

b) *god suster* = a female who has the same godparents as another.

God suster unto þe said William Robynson. —1496 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 50. NED.

c) *half-suster : hælue suster :*

a female child having only one parent in common with another.

The green knight tells Gawain that he [the knight] is a pupil of Morgain la Fay, who is a pupil of Merlin.

Þat is ho þat is at home, þe auncian lady;
Ho is euen þyn aunt Arþures *half suster*,
þe duches doȝter of Tyntagelle, þat dere Vter after
Hade Arthur vpon, þat aþel is nowþe.
—*Gawain* 2463.

d) *isustren :*

a plural form for sister, used in the widest sense.

As the uppermost bough is of kin to the lowest root, so the last man shall be kin to the first man who was before us;

And for þi bed [beþ] alle man ibroþren and *isustren.* and solden auerihc man loueien oþer. —*O.E. Homl.* p. 219, 17 ff.

B. Loan Words.

sister : from O. Norse syster :

1. = the daughter of the same parent or parents; also extended = sister-in-law.

a *syster*, soror, germana, sororculus, sororius. — *Cath. Ang.* 341.

Sibriht had a nephew, Egbriht, who was exiled to France by King Brihtrik.

Þis ilk Egbriht was norised at Paris
In Charlemayn courte, sire of Saynt Dinys.
Ailrik was his fader, a duke of faire fame,
Lord of Wicombe, of Redynges, and of Tame:
His moder was Sibriht *sister*, þat was a fole kyng.
—Robert of Brunne, p. 14.

2. = a half-sister.

Bisidis the cros of Jhesu stoden his modir, and the *sistir* of his modir, Marie Cleofe, and Marie Maudelyne. —Wiclif, *John*, xix, 25. Cf. above p. 104.

3. extended to include those of more remote kinship.

Jesus preaches in the synagogue to the people of his own land, who wonder much at his great wisdom, saying to each other:

Whether is not this the sone of a carpentere? Whether his modir be not seid Marie? and hise britheren, James and Joseph and Symount, and Judas, and hise *sistris*, whether thei alle ben nat among us? —Wiclif, *Matthew*, xiii, 54.

4. in combinations:

a) *half-sister:* having only one parent in common with another person.

hec germana, a *halfesyster*. W.W. 690, 15.

b) *sister germayn:* having both parents in common, an own sister.

In Wiclif's version of *3. Kings* we read:

And Adad foonde grace before Pharao ful myche, in so myche that he ȝaf to him a wijf, the *sister germayn* of his wijf Taphnes, the queen. —*3. Kings*, xi, 19.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. The Native Word.

suster:

1. = the daughter of the same parent or parents.

Richard Pace writes to Cardinal Wolsey:

His Grace [i. e. King Henry VIII] is not contentidde wyth the Scotts for there evyl intreatynge off the Qweane hys *suster*. —Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* cxlii, 3d. series, vol. II, p. 53.

Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII, and sister of Henry VIII, was married to James IV, of Scotland.

2. applied to queens, etc, by sovereigns and rulers of other countries, and in most cases indicating a more or less distant blood relationship.

Mary Queen of Scots writes to Queen Elizabeth a letter of expostulation concerning her intended removal from Carlisle. (The following is a translation of the time which was probably prepared for Elizabeth).

«Good *suster* be of an other mynde. Wyn the hart and all shalbe yours and at your commandment. . . . Alas do not as the serpent that stoppeth his heering, for I am no inchanter, but your *suster* and naturall cousyne.

Your good *suster* & cousyne
Mary R.

—Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* cxciv, lst series, vol. II. p. 250 ff.

Mary and Elizabeth were related by blood through the wife of James IV of Scotland, the princess Margaret Tudor, who was the great-aunt of Elizabeth, and at the same time the grandmother of Mary Stuart.

3. in combination:

halfe suster: a female child having only one parent in common with another.

Halfe suster, soevr uterine. —Palsgrave, (1530) 228/2. NED.

It is a curious fact that the native word seems now to be entirely extinct, even in the dialects. The EDD. offers no example of its occurrence, quoting only the Scandinavian loan-form.

B. Loan Words.

sister:

1. = a female child having the same parents in common with another child.

The nakedness of thy *sister*, the daughter of thy father, or daughter of thy mother, whether she be born at home, or born abroad, thou shalt not uncover. —*Levit.* xviii, 9.

2. = a female child having only one parent in common with another, a half-sister.

. . . There stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. —*John,* xix, 25.

Cf. above p. 104.

3. = sister-in-law.

John of Gaunt and his brothers wife, the Duchess of Gloucester are speaking:

Duch. — Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife
With her companion grief must end her life.
Gaunt. — *Sister*, farewell.

—Sh. *Richard II,* I, ii, 56.

Lucentio, the husband of Bianca, says to Katharina, Bianca's sister:

. . . . sister Katharina, . . . —Sh. *Shrew,* V, ii, 6.

4. = a title applied to queens, empresses, etc., by sovereigns and rulers of other lands, and in most cases indicating a more or less distant blood relationship.

King James VI of Scotland, writing to Queen Elizabeth of England in behalf of his mother, addresses Elizabeth thus:

Madame and dearest *sister*, . . .

and closes the letter:

Your most loving and affectionate
brother and cousin
James R.

—Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* 1st Ser. vol. III, p. 18, ccxxiv.

James was the great-grandson of Margaret Tudor, who was the great-aunt of Queen Elizabeth.

King Henry speaks to Isabel, Queen of France :

. . . . Will you, fair *sister*,
Go with the princes, or stay here with us ?
—Sh. *Henry V*, V, ii, 90.

5. used in combinations :

a) *foster-sister :* = a female child nursed at the same breast or reared together with another of different parentage.

Scipio Asiaticus . . . pardoned them at the request of his *Foster-sister*. —Jer. Taylor, *Gt. Exemplar* 37. NED.

«[Dolly] had ever since been the humble friend of Miss Haredale, whose *foster-sister* she was.» —Dickens, *Barn. Rudge*, xx. NED.

b) *half-sister :* a female child having only one parent in common with another.

In his History of the Norman Conquest, Freeman writes :

«The elder Countess Adelaide has been commonly taken to be only a *half-sister* of William, a daughter of Herleva by her husband Herlwin.» —*Norm. Conq.* II, *Append. on the Birth of William*, (1870) p. 614.

6. in the *Dialects :*

sister: Sc. Irel. Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Also in the form *zister*, Brks[1].

In dialect, familiar and jocular use we find also the shortened form *sis*. This form is not mentioned in the EDD.

«The gentleman talks quite earnest,» said Tuck, the mare, to Nip, her brother . . .

«Hesh, *sis*», Nip answered. —Kipling, *The Day's Work*, (Tauchn. Ed.) p. 53.

cadette, from French cadette : = a younger daughter or sister. (Cf. cadet, s. v. Brother, p. 11.)

«The order . . . seemed to exclude my sister as a *Cadette*.» —*tr. Marie Mancini's Apol.* 4. (1679). NED.

SISTER-IN-LAW.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

brodor wif, gebrodre wif. = a brother's wife, a sister-in-law.

Fratissa, *brodor wif*. Janitrices, *gebrodre wif*. - W.W. 174, 37, and 39.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

broder wyfe: = a sister-in-law.
A broder wyfe, fratrissa. —*Cath. Ang.* 45.

B. Hybrid Word.

sistir elawe: = a sister-in-law.
A sistir elawe, socrus, nurus. —*Cath. Ang.* 341.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

sister: = sister-in-law. Cf. Sister p. 108.
In the dialects:
sister-law: = a sister-in-law. Glo.[1] Brks.[1] n. Wil. w.Som.[1]

B. Hybrid Words.

sister-in-law: = the sister of one's husband or wife; the wife of one's brother; also the wife of one's brother-in-law.

Orpah and Ruth had married brothers, the sons of Elimelech and Naomi. After the death of her two sons, Naomi tells Orpah and Ruth to return to their own land.

. . . And Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth clave unto her. And she [Naomi] said, Behold, thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people, and unto her gods: return thou after thy *sister in law*. —*Ruth*, i, 14 f.

good-sister: = sister-in-law; formed in imitation of the French bel-soeur.

Glos est mariti soror, vel fratris uxor, a *good-sister*. —Despauter's. Gram. B. 12. b. (Jam.) (1666). NED.

STEPDAUGHTER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

nift: cf. Niece p. 98.
steopdohtor: cf. Daughter p. 74.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

stepdoghter: cf. Daughter p. 75.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

daughter: cf. Daughter p. 75 f.
daughter-in-law: cf. Daughter-in-law p. 78.
stepdaughter: cf. Daughter p. 76.

STEPMOTHER.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

steopmodor: cf. Mother p. 86.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

moder: cf. Mother p. 87.
stepmoder: cf. Mother p. 88.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

goodmother: cf. Mother p. 90.
mother-in-law: cf. Mother-in-law p. 97.
stepmother-in-law: cf. Mother-in-law p. 97.
In the Dialects:
eldmother: cf. Mother p. 91.

B. Loan Word.

mamma: cf. Mother p. 94.

C. Hybrid Word.

stepdame: cf. Dame p. 93.

WIFE.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

æw(e): = a female bound by the law of marriage, a lawful wife.

Se man de his riht *æwe* forlæt, and oder wif nimþ, he biþ æwbreca. —*Laws Ecg.* P. II, 8, in Thorpe's *Anc. L. an Inst.* II, 184, 21. BT.

Gif hwylc man wid odres riht *æwe* hæmþ, odde wif wid odres gemæccan, fæste VII gear. —*Laws Ecg* P. II, 10, ibid. II, 186, 6.

Also *riht-æwe:* legitima uxor; cf. Roeder p. 70.

bryd: = a woman recently married. Cf. Bride p. 72.

cwen, cwene, cwyne, cwenn: = a (king's) wife or consort; not a general term for wife, but applied only to the wife of a king, or (in poetical use) to some famous person.

Referring to Ninus, king of Assyria, we read:

Aefter his deade Sameramis his *cwen* fengc . . . to þæm rice. —*Orosius,* I, ii, (Sweet) p. 30, 14 ff.

Sarah says to Abraham: My wrong be upon thee; I have given my maid into thy bosom; . . . the Lord judge between thee and me:

> Hire þa ædre andswarode
> wishidig wer wordum sinum:
> «Ne forlæte ic þe, þenden wit lifiad bu,
> arna lease: ac þu þin agen most
> mennen ateon, swa þin mod freod!»
> da weard unblide Abrahames *cwen* [= Sarah]
> hire worcþeowe wrad on mode . . .
>
> —*Genesis,* 2254 ff.

cwene, cwyne: = the wife of the lower classes.

Gif preost *cwenan* forlæte, and odre nime anathema sit. —*Northumbr. Priesterges.* 35. (Cf. Roeder p. 67.)

fæmne: = a wife, a woman joined to man by marriage.

> þa þæs mæles wæs mearc agongen,
> þæt him Abraham idese brohte,
> wif to hame, þær he wic ahte
> fæger and freolic; seo *fæmne* wæs
> Sarra haten, þæs þe us secgead bec.
>
> —*Genesis* 1719 ff.

gebedda: = wife, consort.

When about to go into Egypt with Sarah his wife, Abraham says to her:

Þonne ædelinga eorlas wenað,
mæg alfscieno, Þæt Þu min sie
beorht *gebedda*, Þe wile beorna sume
him geagnian.

—*Genesis* 1824 ff.

gemæcca, gemecca : = a wife (or husband, cf. p. 40).

Ic Oswulf, aldormonn mid godes gæfe, ond Beorndryð, min gemecca, sellað to Cantuarabyrg to Cristescirican dæt lond æt Stanhamstede. —*Charter of the 9th Cent.* Zupitza-Schipper, *Uebungsbuch*, vi, p. 28.

Soðlice Adam gestrynde Cain be Euan his *gemæccan* and Þus cwæð: disne man me sealde drihten. (Adam vero cognovit uxorem suam Hevam, quae concepit, et peperit Cain, dicens: . . .) —*Genesis*, iv, 1.

geresta: = a consort, wife.

. . and Eadgyþ seo hlæfdie fordferde, seo wæs Eadwardes cynges *geresta*, seofon niht ær Cristes mæssan on Wincestre. —*O.E. Chron.* an. 1076.

gesinge: = wife.

. . ., ne meaht Þu habban mec
ne geÞreatian Þe to *gesingan*.

—*Jul.* 53 f.

Cf. Roeder, p. 67.

heafod-gemaca: = a chief companion, a wife.

God's love burned so within Guthlac that not only did he despise this world:

ac swilce hys yldrena gestreon and his eard, and Þa sylfan his *heafod gamacan* Þæt he Þæt eall forlet.

—*Life of St. Guthlac*, II, (Goodwin) p. 16.

hlæfdi(g)e: applied to a wife.

Referring to King Eadward's putting away his wife, Godwin's daughter, the Chronicle says:

da forlæt se cyng da *hlæfdigan* seo wæs gehalgod him to cwene.

—*O.E. Chron.* an. 1048.

ides: used with reference to a wife; a word little used except in poetry.

After the murder of Abel, Cain goes eastward:

. . . . . Þær him freolecu mæg
ides æfter ædelum eaforan fedde.

—*Genesis* 1053 f.

mæg(e)ð: = a wife, a married woman. Cf. Roeder, p. 68.

meowle: = a wife. Cf. Roeder, p. 68.

wif: = a woman joined to a man by marriage.

Oswald, king of Northumbria, was present at the baptism of Cynegils, king of the West Saxons:

Hæfde he [Oswald] his dohtor him to *wife* beweddad. —Beda, III, v, (Miller) p. 168.

uxor, prudens, glea *wif*. —W.W. 74, 28.

et uxorem et filios, and min *wif* and minne sunu. —W.W. 97, 4.

(ge)sinhiwan: = a married couple, husband and wife. Cf. Husband p. 41.

gesamhiwan: = a husband and wife. Cf. Husband p. 41.

riht hiwan: = husband and wife. Cf. Husband p. 41.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

brid(e): = a woman very recently married. Cf. Bride p. 72.

ladie, lady: applied to a wife, but usually restricted to instances where the formal title of 'Lady' was involved in the relationship.

A grete lady, whiche was *lady* to a baron. — Caxton, *G. de la Tour*, cxxv, M. vb. NED.

leman: occasionally used for wife.

To Tintaieol he [Gorlois] sende
his *leofmon* þa wes hende, Ygerne ihaten.
(MS. B. has *wif*.) — Layamon, 18611.

Pharaoh takes Sarah from Abraham; soon after, the land is plagued with sickness; Pharaoh at last sees that it is because of his taking Sarah:

do sente he after Abram
And bi-tagte he him his *leman*.
— *Gen. and Ex.* (Morris) 781 f.

i-sinheowen: = husband and wife. Cf. Husband p. 42.

make[1], *(ȝemake), imake, ȝemœcche):* = a wife, consort.

And a man with-oute a *make* · myghte nat wel of kynde
Multiplie, ne more-ouer · with-oute a *make* louye.
— *Piers Pl.* C. xix, 225 f.

Cf. also *Floris and Blauncheflour*, B. 77; Layamon, 18206; and *Matth.* i, 20 (Skeat, Hatton Ms. 1887).

wif, wyf: = a woman joined to a man by marriage.

hec sponsa, hec coniunx, } a *wyf*. — W.W. 691, 9 f.

The angel of God brings word to Adam after he had been driven out of the Garden of Eden:

Adam, dhu knowe Eue din *wif*,
And leded samen gunker lif.
— *Gen. and Ex.* (Morris) 397 f.

B. Loan Words.

dame: from French dame: applied to the 'lady of the house', a wife.

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[1] Cf. Björkman p. 250, concerning the doubtful origin of this word.

At London anoþer kyng gan wone
Saberk þan was his name,
Dame Rytula highte his *dame*.
—R. Brunne, Chron. Wace, 15150. NED.

Don John says to the Merchant:

But nathelees I took unto ȝour *dame*
Your wyf at hoom, the same gold ageyn.
—Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale* 356.

Quoted from NED; Skeat's ed. has «unto *our* dame». B. 1546.

spouse, from French epouse: = a wife.

A messenger from the wife of Sir Guy comes to the Emperor of Alemayne bidding him come to her, and saying:

And þow schelt after her wedde to *spouse* . . .

(MS. C.has: And sone aftur þou shalt be hur *spowse*. [cf. Husband p. 42] —*Sir Bevis of Hampton*, p. 7. 143.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

lady: = a wife, consort. Chiefly restricted to instances where the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, especially in the phrase *your good lady*. NED.

Governor Bradstreet is gone with his *lady* to Salem. —S. Sewall, *Diary*, 23. Sept. 1686. NED.

'My dear Mr. Bennet,' said his *lady* to him. —Jane Austen, *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 1. NED.

It has endeared us more than anything to *your good lady*.
—Ch. Lamb, *Let. to Coleridge*, *Corr. & Wks.* 1868. I, 11. NED.

wife: = a woman joined to a man by marriage.

By marriage the husband and *wife* are one peron in law: that is the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband. – Blackstone, *Comm.* i, ch. 15. NED.

B. Loan Words.

consort: cf. Consort p. 122.

dame: from French dame; = a wife.

My *dame* makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. —Carlyle, in Emerson, *Engl. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II, 7. NED.

feme, from French femme: = a legal term for wife. Chiefly conjoined with baron.

An ancient custom of the land described the man and wife as baron and *feme*. —Dixon, *Two Queens*, II, ix, viii, 142. NED.

feme covert: humorously: wife.

Those . . . *feme couerts* to all mankind. —Butler, *Hudibras*, III, i. 862. NED.

matrimony, from Latin matrimonium; = a wife; (a Latinism).

Restore my *matrimony* undefil'd,
Wrong not my niece, and, for our gold or silver
If I pursue you, hang me!
— Beaumont and Fletcher, *Little French Lawyer*, IV, 6. NED.

In the dialects:

a) *bridal-wife:* = a newly married wife.

Ayr. The minister's come hame wi' his *bridal-wife.* —Galt, *Lairds* (1826) xxxv. EDD.

b) *doxy* (? of doubtful origin.) = an old wife.

e. An.[1]; e.An.[2] Here comes the old man with his *doxy.* —EDD.

c) *dame:* = a wife, especially the wife of a farmer.

Rnf. I gang hame
To . . . my bairnies, and *dame.*
—Clark. *Poet. Pieces*, (1836) 5. EDD.

Nhp. 'Dame' is now used only by some antiquated farmers, when speaking of or addressing their wives. Brks.[1] An old-fashioned farmer thus usually styles his wife when calling to her, or speaking to her; he rarely uses her Christian name. —EDD.

The worthy and motherly old '*dame*' as her husband called her. The Times (Dec. 7, 1894) 13. EDD.

d) *goodwife:* = a wife. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.

Per. It was rare to hear a man call his wife by name; it was usually '*gudewife*'. —Ian Maclaren, *K. Carnegie* (1896) 73. EDD.

e) *mistress:*

= a familiar term for a wife. Also in forms *misses*, Suf.; *missess*, Nhp.[1] *missis*, w.Yks.; s.Ch.[1] Not. Nhp.[1] War.[2] Sur. Dor. Dev.; *missus*, Fif. Lan. s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[12] Brks.[1] Hnt. Nrf. Ess. Sur.[1] Sus. Dor. Som.; *misthis*, w.Ir.; *mistus*, Ken.[1] Sus.[1]

Per. The wife wad be for pu'in' the wig off my cantle, ... for she's no for prankin' wi' that gate, my *mistress.* —Cleland, *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. — EDD.

Ken.[1] My *mistus* and me's done very well and comfortable together for 'bove fifty year. — EDD.

Sus.[1] It is very difficult to say at what age a Sussex man's wife ceases to be his *mistus* and becomes the *old 'ooman*, and finally lapses into the *old gal.* —EDD.

f) *neighbour:* used for wife.

Bnff[1] She's awa noo, an' for fifty year she's been a gueede *neiper* t'me. Abd. w.Sc. (Jam). —EDD.

g) *old woman:* a familiar term for wife.

n. Lin. When me an' my *ohd woman* was wed, an' th' parson an' th' clerk was paaid, we'd nobbut a ha'p'ny atween us. —EDD.

Cf. also Am. Dialect Notes (1896) I, 373.

§ 3. NAMES WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF GENDER.

BETROTHED.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

betrothed: = a man or woman engaged to be married. Cf. Bridegroom p. 4 and Bride p. 73.

CHILD.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

bearn:

1. = a child; a son or daughter. (Expressing relationship rather than age. NED.)

Beon mid *bearne* = gravidam esse (BT.).

In most cases, however, this word has the meaning of *son* (cf. Son p. 54), and in the plural it is frequently used in the sense of *descendant(s)* (cf. Descendants p. 130).

2. in combination:

fostorbearn,

Alumne, *fostorbearn,* W.W. 347, 5.

cild:

1 There seems to be in O.E. no example of the use of this word as correlative to parent. The NED. remarks s. v. Child II: «This [the offspring, male or female] in O.E. was expressed by bearn» (cf. above).

2. in combination:

fostorcild:

alumpnus, *fostorcild.* —W.W. 309, 3.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Words.

be(a)rnes, pl.: = children. Cf. Son p. 57.

child:

1. = the offspring of human parents, a son or daughter.

Riche men . . . þe habbed . . . feire wifes, and feire *children.* —*Lamb. Homl.* (1867) 49. NED.

And ȝet spacc Godess enngell þuss
Till Zacariȝe and seȝȝde;
And tatt *child* tatt tu streonenn shallt
Shall cumenn her to manne
Biforenn Crist rihht i þatt gast.
—Orm. 853.

2. in plural = descendants, members of a tribe.

. . . The *childer* of Israel
Went with Moyses thurght þe se . . .
—*Leg. of Holy Rood*, p. 73, 398 f.

And Godess enngell seȝȝde off himm
ȝet tuss till Zacariȝe;
And he shall turrnenn þurrh hiss spell,
And þurrh hiss hallȝhe bisne,
Well mikell flocc till þeȝȝre Godd
Off Issraæless *chilldre.*
—Orm. 837 ff.

3. in combination:

a) *foster-child:* = a child as related to persons who have reared it as their own.

alumnus, *fostercild.* —W.W. 538, 10.

b) *god-child:* = the relationship of a child to the persons who act as its sponsors at baptism.

In the instructions for baptism and on the duties of godparents, we read:

Godfader and godmoder þou moste preche
þat þey here *godchyldere* to gode teche
Here pater noster and here crede
Techen hem they mote nede.
—Myrc, *Instructions for Parish Priests*, 151 ff.

c) *grandchild*: In Middle English we have found no example of the use of this word.

wenchel: = a child.

The angel says to the shepherds:

Forr ȝuw iss borenn nu to daȝȝ
Hælennde off ȝure sinness
An *wennchell* þatt iss Jesu Crist.

– Orm. 3354 ff.

B. Loan Words.

babe[1]*:* = an infant, a young child of either sex.

How this *babe* all bloody cried. —Gower, *Conf. A.* I, 290. NED.

babi: as above.

. . . With penaunce · and passioun of þat *babi*.
—*Piers Pl. B.* xvii, 95.

faunt: = a child (merely a shortened form of infant).

In the dispute between Mary and the Cross, the latter says:

Sin Cristes Cros · þat kepeþ ȝifte
Graunted · of the fadres graunt,
I · was loked · I · schulde vplifte
Godes sone · and maydenes *faunt*.
—*Leg. of Holy Rood.* p. 145, 421 ff.

fauntekin: = a small child (a diminutive form of faunt).

And þo was he [Jesus] cleped and cald · nat onliche Crist, bote Ihesu,
A *fauntekyn* ful of wytt · filius Marie.
—*Piers Pl. C.* xxii, 117 f.

infaunt: = a young child of either sex.

I wrijte to ȝou, *infauntis* [gloss: or ȝonge children], for ȝe han knowe the fadir. —Wyclif, *1st John*, ii, 14.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

bairn:

1. = a child, son or daughter. Cf. Son p. 56 f.

2. in combination:

god-bairn: = a god-child.

Item, I gyue to euery *godbayrne* I haue iiij d. and to euery scoller I haue ij d. —*Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 113. NED.

3. in the Dialects:

a) *bairn:* Sc. Irel. and all the north counties to Chs. Der. Lin.; Also written *barn* Cum.[1] Wm.[1] ne. Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lan.[1] ne. Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Der.[1] Lin. Lei.; *barn*, Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin.; *bayn*, e.Yks.[1] *bayrn*, Nhb. EDD.

[1] Concerning the doubtful origin of this word cf. Luick, Anglia XVI, 476.

b) *bairnie:* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written *bairney*, Wm.; *bairny*, Sc. *barney*, w.Yks.[5]. = a little child. EDD.

child:

1. = the offspring of human parents; a son or daughter; indicating relationship as well as age.

It has been pointed out that child, or my child is by parents used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy. Shakespeare nowhere uses my child of or to a son, but frequently of or to a daughter. This is perhaps due to the fact that . . a daughter is more dependant on parental protection. NED.

Lear says, referring to his daughter Cordelia:

> For, as I am a man, I think this lady
> To be my *child* Cordelia.
>
> —Sh. *Lear*, IV, vii, 68f.

2. = descendants, members of a tribe; especially in Biblical language.

The prophetess Deborah says to Barak, the son of Abinoam:

Hath not the Lord God of Israel commanded, saying, Go and draw toward mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the *children* of Naphtali and of the *children* of Zebulum. —*Judges*, iv, 6.

A Heliot feeling compounded of awe and hatred is . . . discernible in the children of the vanquished. —Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.* II, 127. NED.

3. in combinations:

a) *foster-child:* = a child as related to persons who have reared it as their own, or, (esp. in Ireland and the Highlands) to its wet nurse and her husband.

The *foster-children* do love, and are beloved of their foster-fathers. —Davies, *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 135. NED.

Torquil, who entertained for his *foster-child* even a double portion of that passionate fondness. —Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* xxxiv. NED.

b) *god-child:* = a person considered in relation to his god-parent or god-parents; a god-son or -daughter.

His gentleness . . . to a young lady his *godchild*. —Boswell, *Johnson*, an. 1784. NED.

c) *grandchild:* the child of one's son or daughter.

Zoroastres (as is written of him) was Noes *graunchilde*. —Goulding, *De Mornay*, xvii 271. NED.

He has left 113 children, *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren*. —Scots Mag. Mar. 1753, 158/1. NED.

d) *great-grandchildren:* = the children of one's grandson or -daughter. See preceding quotation.

4. in the dialects:

a) Dialect Forms:

α) *child:* In form *chilt*, s. Ch.[1]; *chylt*, Lan.[1]

β) *chield:* Nhb. Cum. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *cheal*, Cor.; *cheel*, Abd. Cum.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; *cheeld*, Cor.[123]. In forms *chill*, nw.Dev.[1]; *chul*, Cor.[3] EDD.

Various plural forms in the Dialects: *childer*, *childern*, etc.

b) Dialect Combinations:

α) *lover-child:* = an illegitimate child. EDD.

β) *base child:* Shr. Som. Dev. = an illegitimate child. EDD.

APPENDIX.

Other words for Child, used chiefly in the dialects and in slang:

babe, *baby:* = a young child of either sex.

Blessed of God from his *babes* age. —Hyrde, *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1540). Y. v. NED.

And kiss'd her thoughtless *babes* with many a tear.
—Goldsmith, *Des. Vill.* 381.

Lightly rocking *baby's* cradle . . .
—Tennyson, Enoch Arden, 194.

brat: = a child; so called in contempt. In the 16th and 17th c. sometimes used without contempt, though nearly always implying insignificance. (NED).

Yong *brats*, a trouble: none at all, a maym it seems to bee.
—*Tottel's Misc.* (Arber) p. 109.

Now will I [Gloucester] in, to take some privy order,
To draw the *brats* of Clarence out of sight.
—Sh. *Richard III*, III, v, 106 f.

I felt the change from being a single indulged *brat*, to becoming a member of a very large family, very severely. —Scott, *Mem.* in Lockhart, I (1842), 8/1. 1808. NED.

clud-fawer: = an illegitimate child (literally, a cloud-faller). EDD.

get(t): = a child (contemptuous), a brat, an illegitimate child.

He had nae *get* but Jo hersel. —Picken, *Poems*, (1813) II, 2. EDD.

infant: = a young child.

Slain by the bloody Piemontese, that rolled
Mother with *infant* down the rocks.
—Milton, *Sonn. Mass. in P.*

Cf. also Tennyson *In Memoriam*, liv.

kid (slang): = a child, esp. a young child (Originally low slang, but of late frequent in familiar speech).

At her Back a *Kid* that cry'd
Still as she pinch'd it, fast was ty'd.
—D'Urfey, *Collins Walk*, IV, 183. NED.

. . . Passed a few happy days with my wife and *kids*. —Ld. Shaftesbury, *Jrnl*. 16 Aug. 1841. NED.

misbegot: Sc. Yks. Som. Cor. Also in form *misbegotten*. = an illegitimate child.

w.Som.[1] 'Who's child is that?' 'Oh! her's a poor little *misbegot*, what I've got to keep vor zomebody.' EDD.

nopes: = children. A term employed among the mining population. EDD.

CONSORT.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Words.

consort: = a partner in wedded or parental relations. Used in conjunction with some titles, as queen-consort, the wife of a king; king-consort, prince-consort, (the latter the title of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria).

Your selfe, and your virtuous *Consort*. —W. Wood, *New Engl. Prosp.* Ded. Note. (1634). NED.

Unless we should place our *consorts* and our children on an equal footing with them [i. e our parents]. —Wesley, *Wks*. (1872) VI, 299. NED.

Her *Consort* still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. —Lediard, *Sethos*, II. x, 406. (1732). NED.

His Royal Highness, the *prince Consort* passed a restless night. —*Court Circular, Windsor Castle*, Dec. 13, 1861. NED.

partner: a word sometimes applied to a husband or wife.

COUSIN.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fæderan sunu: = a cousin on the father's side.

patrueles, *fæderan sunan*. —W.W. 173, 41.

gesweostrenu bearn: = cousins-german, cousins on the mother's side.

consobrini, i. ex sorore et fratre vel ex duabus sororibus *gesweostrenu*. —W.W. 210, 5.

sobrini, *geswustrenu-bearn*. —W.W. 174, 1.

consobrini, *gesustrenu*. —W.W. 173, 46.

geswystrena bearn : (gen. of gesweostor, pl. sisters). = cousins-german.

«I wot thou hast often heard tell in old fables, that Jove, the son of Saturn, should be the son of heaven and should reign in the heavens ; and the giants should be the sons of earth and should reign over the earth :»

and þa sceoldan hi beon swilce hy wæron *geswystrena bearn*, forþæmþe he sceolde beon heofones sunu and hi eorþan. —Bœth. 35, 4. (Fox 162, 10).

geswiria, geswirga, geswigra, geswegra : = a cousin.

consobrinus, *geswiria*, oðde swustur sunu. —W.W. 365, 8.

Cf. Nephew p. 48.

consobrinus, *gesuigran*. —W.W. 14, 25

consobrini, i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, *geswegran* . . . —W.W. 210, 2.

mæge, mage (Cf. Sievers, § 57, 2 a, note) = a kinswoman, a female cousin.

The angel tells Mary she will bear a son who will be called the son of God :

And nu Elizabeth þin *mæge* sunu on hyre ylde geeacnode, and þes monad ys hyre sixte, seo is unberende genemned. —*St. Luke*, i, 36. (Bright.)

Se cyning Eglippus leofode his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge, and on fulre ylde ferde to God, and his brodor sunu Irtacus, yfele geworht man, feng to his rice. Se wolde niman his *magan* to wife, þæs cyninges dohtor, seode wæs to abbudissan gehadod ofer ma þonne twam hund mædenum . . . —*Aelfr. Homl.* (Thorpe), II, 476.

moddrian (modrigan) sunu : = a cousin, on the mother's side.

matrueles, *moddrian sunan*. —W.W. 173, 42.

fratrueles, autem matertære filii, hoc est *modrigan sunu*. —W.W. 410, 40.

moderge, moddrie : = a cousin, male or female.

consobrinus, filius patruelis, vel moderge. —Sweet, *O.E. Texts*, Corp. 587.

Soon after the conception of Christ Mary goes to visit Elizabeth :

& þa heo þa into þære hire *moddrian* eode þære halgan Elizabethe, sona pæt cild [John the Baptist] onsprang & ongþan his Hlaford hyhte & hine of his modor bosme on þære fæmnan bosm halette & grette. —*Blickling Homl.* (Morris) p. 165, 28 f.

Mary was the daughter of Anna and Joseph ; Elizabeth of Anna's sister Ismaria. Cf. Aunt p. 69.

nidmæg, niedmæg : = a (male) cousin.

Johannes ures Drihtenes *nydmæg*. —*Laws of Alfred*, in Thorpe, *Anc. Laws and Inst.* II, 366, 37. NED.

John the Evangelist was the son of the half sister of Mary, Christ's mother.

nidmage: = a female cousin, a near kinswoman.

Aefre ne geweorde dæt christen man gewifige on dæs wifes *nydmagan* de he ær hæfde. —*Laws Eth.* vi, 12. in Thorpe, *An. L. & Inst.* I, 318, 17. NED.

suhterga: = a cousin. Cf. Nephew p. 49.

sueor, sweor: = cousin.

consobrinus, *sueor*, —W.W. 15, 3.
consobrinus, filius patruelis, *sweor*. —W.W. 210, 8.
consobrinus, *swor*. —W.W. 365, 19.

gesweoras: = cousins:

Consobrini, i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, . . . *gesweoras*. —W.W. 210, 5.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

moddrie sune: = cousin.

Cadwalan, having been driven from his kingdom:

wes in Brutaine
mid Salemone þa kinge
þe wes his *moddrie sune.*
—Layamon, 30642 ff.

B. Loan Words.

cosin(e), cosyn(e), cousin, etc.: from French cousin(e): the child of one's uncle or aunt; a collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; formerly very frequently applied to a nephew or niece. The distinctive forms (feminine with added *e*) were soon confused, and the gender distinction was no longer made.

Godwin meets Alfred and takes him prisoner. News of this comes to Alfred's mother, Emma, and:

. . . Scho did Edward in haste
Wende to Normundie, for drede of Alfred pyne
To William, hir broþer sonne, was Edweardes *kosyne*[1]
—Robert of Brunne, p. 52.

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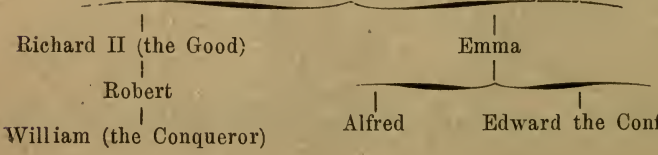
[1] Richard I, Duke of Normandy (the Fearless).



coosyn, or emys sone (cosyng K. cosyne, P.) cognatus, cognata. —*Pr. P.* p. 94.

a cosyn; cognatus, cognata · ejusdem originis est, nepos, propinquus sanguine vel affinitate, neptis, consanguineus, consanguinea. —*Cath. Ang.* p. 77.

1. = the child of an uncle or aunt.

Mary goes to visit Elizabeth:

Quen þai wer mett, þir leuedis tuin,
þat war bath *cosins* of a kin
Formast Sant Maria spak.
And hir greting began to mak.
—*Cursor M.* (cott.) 11023 ff.

Cf. above under O.E. *moderge* p. 123.

In the following example the word *cosines* refers to the children of half-sisters, being the three daughters of Anna, by three different marriages:

Sǫ þat heo [Mary] þat eldest was: ne hadde child bote on, [= Christ]
And þe midleste hadde tweie sones: Seint Ieame and Seint Iohan,
And þe ȝoungueste of þe þreo: sones hadde þreo —
huy weren ore louerdes *cosines:* ase ȝe mouwen i-seo.
—*S.Eng. Legendary*, p. 365, 24.

2. used in a wider sense = kinsman, kinswoman; especially in legal use = next of kin, L. consanguineus.

Christ tells St. John, the Evangelist, to take Mary as his own mother:

þir marters tuin [Mary and John) þat i of mene,
Cosins bath and martirs clene . . .
—*Cursor M.* 24311 ff.

Cf. above O.E. *nidmœg* p. 123 f.

Orpah, after the death of her husband, leaves her mother-in-law, and returns to her own people; to Ruth, the other daughter-in-law, Naomi says:

Loo! thi *cosyn* is turned aȝen to hir puple, and to hir goddes; go thou with hir. —Wiclif, *Ruth*, I, 14.
(The later text has kynneswoman).

The Emperor Lucius writes in a letter to Arthur that Arthur must be mad to have invaded France:

"Oure *cosyn* Iulius Cesar
Somme tyme conquered þar;
To Rome þu owest hys trybut;
We chargeþ þe to paye vs hyt.
—*Arthur* (Furnivall) 215 ff.

(cf. Gardiner, Hist. of England p. 84.)

Robert of Brunne leaves one of these two Richards out of his account, and thus makes Robert the *brother* of Emma, and therefore William the Conqueror and Edward first cousins. Cf. p. 52 «Richard was Robert fader . . . Emma þe quene his douhter . . .»

Anne his Wyf, in hir right as *cosyn* and heire unto the seid Thomas Lord Dispenser that is to sey, Doughter to Isabell doughter to the same Thomas. —*Act 7, Henry VII*, c. 15 § 5. NED.

3. = nephew.

In a battle against the Saracens during the Crusades, James of Auenue slays many of his opponents:

Biside com a Sarazins, bituex him & a bank
Sir Kalaphes Duryns, he smote of James schank.
Þan spak James, "Þo a *kosyn* help Richard,
Falle fer ert Þou me fro, kast Þe now to me ward.
Þi sister sonne am I, Þou eam & I *cosyn*.
Þi fader kyng Henry in Þe castelle Constantyn
My moder Þan gate he opon dame Auelyn.
—Robert of Brunne, p. 189 f.

When about to start out against the Romans under Lucius, Arthur appoints as Viceroy Sir Mordred his sister's son: He announces this in a Parliament at York:

He carpes tille his *cosyne* Þane, in counsaile hym selvene, —
«I make the kepare, sir knyghte, of kyngrykes manye.»
Morte Arthure, ed. Brock. 648 ff.

4. = a form of address applied by kings to other sovereigns and to the nobility, and in most cases indicating a blood relationship of greater or less degree.

King Henry V writes:

Furthermore I wold that ye comend with my brothre, with the Chanceller, with my *cosin* of Northumberland, and my *cosin* of Westmerland . . . .
—Ellis, *Orig.Lett.* i, 1st Ser. I, p. 1.

James III, of Scotland writes to King Richard III desiring a safe conduct for certain Lords of his realm:

Right excellent hie and mighti Prince and right trusty and welbeloved *Cousin*. —Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, xliv, 3d. Series, I, p. 109 f.

5. *cosyn germain:* = the child of one's uncle or aunt; an 'own'-cousin.

After Colgrevance had finished telling his adventure Sir Ywain says to him:

'Now sekerly' said sir Ywaine,
'Þou ert my *cosyn jermayne:*
Trew luf suld be us bytwene,
Als sold betwyx breÞer bene.'
—*Ywain and Gawain*, 457 ff.

For al-be-it so that ye be mighty and riche, certes ye ne ben nat but allone. For certes, ye ne han no child but a doghter; ne ye ne han ne bretheren ne *cosins germayns*, ne noon other neigh kinrede. —Chaucer, *Melibeus*, § 36. B. 2555 ff.

nyce, neese: = a cousin. Cf. Mid.E. Niece p. 101.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

cousin: earlier forms: *coosen*, *coosin*, *coussin*, *cousen*, *couzen*, *cozen*, *cuzen*:

1. = in the strict modern sense, the son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt; own, first, or full cousin.

Wellbred asks Stephen who he is; Stephen replies:

I am this gentleman's own *cousin*, sir; his father is mine uncle sir . . . . —B. Jonson, *Ev. M. in Hum.* III, i.

2. used in a wider sense for any kinsman or kinswoman; a common Shakespearean use.

a) = a nephew:

Leonato addresses Antonio:

How now, brother! Where is my *cousin*, your son? Hath he provided this music? —Sh. *Much Ado*, I, ii, 1.f.

b) = a niece.

Referring to Olivia, Sir Toby Belch, her uncle, says to Maria, Olivia's woman:

What a plague means my niece, to take the death of her brother thus? I am sure care's an enemy to life.

Maria. By my troth, Sir Toby, you must come in earlier o' nights: your *cousin*, my lady, takes great exceptions to your ill hours. —Sh. *Twelfth Night*, I, iii, lff.

Clarissa and her brother James have a slight quarrel as to whether she shall receive the visits of a certain young man:

Cousin Harlowe said my aunt Hervey [to Clarissa's father], allow me to say, that my *cousin* Clary's prudence may be confided in. —Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I., vi.

c) = an uncle.

Olivia says to her uncle Sir Toby:

Cousin, cousin, how have you come so early by this lethargy? —Sh. *Twelfth Night*, I, v, 131.

d) = brother-in-law.

Hotspur and Glendower have a heated discussion; Mortimer, whose sister Hotspur had married, says to Hotspur:

Peace, *cousin* Percy; you will make him mad.

Sh. *1st Henry IV*, III, i, 51.

Cf. also b) above, where Clarissa's Aunt Hervey uses the address 'Cousin Harlowe' to Clarissa's father.

e) = a grandchild.

The Duchess of York speaks to the two children of her son, the Duke of Clarence:

My pretty *cousins*, you mistake me much;
I do lament the sickness of the king.

—*Rich. III*, II. ii, 8 f.

Cf. also, Othello, I, i, 113.

f) = a cousin-in-law.

George Warrington speaks of the actor Hagan, husband of his cousin Lady Maria, as *Cousin Hagan*. Cf. Thackeray, *Virginians*, (Tauchn.) III, xxii, p. 308; IV, ix, p. 117.

3. in legal language used for a collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; direct ancestors or descendants.

Everye one that is his next *cosyn* collaterall of the whole bloude. —*tr. Littleton's Tenures*, 2 a. (1574). NED.

After the death of his great great grandfather or grandmother, or any other collateral *Cosin*, as the great great grandfather's brother. —Sir H. Finch, *Of Law, or a Discourse thereof* (1636) p. 267. NED.

4. used by sovereigns and princes in speaking of or to other kings, princes, etc.; and also of their nobles, implying in most cases the existence of a greater or less degree of relationship.

In all writs and commissions . . . the king, when he mentions any peer of the degree of an earl, always stiles him 'trusty and well-beloved *cousin*;' an appellation as antient as the reign of Henry IV; who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters actually related or allied to every earl in the kingdom, artfully . . . acknowledged that connection in all his letters. —Blackstone, *Comm. I*, 386. (1765). NED.

Victoria by the Grace of God . . . to . . . Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved *Cousin* and Councillor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury. —*R. Commission Gt. Exhib. in London*, Lond. Gaz. Jan. 4, 1850. NED.

5. in combinations:

a) *first cousin, second cousin*, etc.: expressing the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor. Thus the children of brothers or sisters are *first cousins* to each other; the children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other, and so on. The term *second cousin* is also loosely applied to the son or daughter of a first cousin, more exactly called a *(first) cousin once removed*. NED.

I never knew the marriage of *second cosens* forbidden, but by them who at the same time forbad the marriage of the *first*. —Jer. Taylor. *Duct. Dubit*, (1671) p. 242. NED.

b) *half-cousin:* = the child of one's father's or mother's cousin, a second cousin. Sometimes applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother. NED.

'Sophy' an orphan *half-cousin*. —Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. II, 231. NED.

c) *cousin german :* the child of one's father's or mother's brother or sister ; a first cousin.

Whether the marriage of *couseins-germans* that is, of Brothers or sisters children be lawfull. —Bp. Hall, *Cases Consc.* IV, v, 434 (1649). NED.

Cf. also, Sh. *Troilus*, IV, 5, 121.

d) *cousin german (once) removed:* = 'first cousin once removed' i. e. first cousin's child or (vice versâ), parent's first cousin.

The now Earl of Devonshire, his *cousin-german once removed*, lent him £1000. – Duchess of Newcastle, *Life of Duke* (1886) 141. NED.

6. *coz, couz,* etc. :

a) a shortened form of cousin (cozen) used in familiar address. Especially common in Shakespeare and writers of his time. Used in all the senses that we have indicated above for the full form cousin.

Cf. e. g. Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, I, i, 24 ; *Much Ado*, III, iv, 39 ; 103. etc.

Dusterastus writes to the Spectator that his family suggest wives for him :

«Come, come», says a cousin of mine in the family, «I will fit him . . . Pretty Miss Fiddy must please you . . .»

«Oh! your very humble servant dear *Coz*, she is as much too young as her eldest sister is too old». —*Spectator*, No. 533, p. 1.

b) used in the wider sense of kinsman or kinswoman in general.

α) = uncle :

Olivia says to the Clown, referring to her uncle who is drunk :

Go thou and seek the crowner, and let him sit o' my *coz ;* for he's in the third degree of drink, he's drowned. —Sh. *Twelfth Night*, I, v, 142ff.

β) = nephew.

Tybalt says to his uncle Capulet :

'Tis he, that villain Romeo.

Cap. Content thee, gentle *coz*, let him alone.

—Sh. *Romeo*, I, v, 66f.

7. in the *Dialects :*

cousin : is used in the following senses :

a) = a kinsman or kinswoman ; applied to uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces. Wxf. [1] Dor.

b) = a nephw or niece. W.Yks. [24] Nhp. nearly obs. e.An. [1] Nrf. [1] EDD.

nephew : = cousin, Cf. Nephew p. 52.

APPENDIX.

The following terms for Cousin are also found in the dialects:

brother-bairn: = the child of an uncle, a cousin. Sc.

Sir Patrick Hamilton was sister and *brother bairns* to tho king's majesty. —Pitscottie, *Hist.* (1720) 104. (Jam) EDD.

kinsman: = a cousin-german.

What relation is Tom Smith to you, good woman? He is my *kinsman*, Sir. EDD.

kinswoman: = a cousin german. EDD.

sister-bairn: = a sister's child, a cousin on the mother's side. Sc. Cai.[1]

I was a gentleman that had blood relation to his relations, the Earl of Mar's mother and I being *sister bairns*. —Thomson, *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 85. EDD.

COUSIN-IN-LAW.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

cousin: = cousin-in-law. Cf. Cousin p. 128.

B. Hybrid Word.

cousin-in-law.

The lady suggested was Lady Caroline's *cousin-in-law.* —Dunckley, *Ld. Melbourne*, 78. (1890). NED.

DESCENDANT.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

bearn: pl. = descendants.

The minstrel tells of adventures:

Þara-Þe gumena *bearn* gearwe ne-wiston.
—*Beowulf*, 878.

bearn: soboles vel proles. —*Aelfr. Gl.* (BT.)

dohtor: = descendant. Cf. Daughter. p. 74.

eaforan, pl.: = descendants.

After the fall from heaven Satan says:

. . . We Þæs sculon hycgan georne, Þæt we on Adame, gif we

æfre mægen and on his *eafrum* swa some andan gebetan onwendan him þær willan sines, gif we hit mægen wihte aþencan! —*Genesis*, 397 ff.

forecynren: = progeny (BT., Sweet).

from-cyn: = offspring, progeny.

God says to Noah:

> Weaxað and wridað, wilna brucað
> ara on eorðan! æðelum fyllað
> eowre *fromcynne* foldan sceatas,
> teamum and tudre!
>
> —*Genesis* 1532 ff.

geoguðcnosl: = youthful progeny.

> Me bið gyrn witod,
> gif mec onhæle an onfinded
> wælgrim wiga, þær ic wic buge
> bold mid bearnum and ic bide þær
> mid *geoguðcnosle,* hwonne gæst cume
> to dorum minum.
>
> —*Rid.* xvi, 6 ff.

nefan, pl.: = descendants. Cf. Nephew. p. 48.

ofspring: = progeny, descendants.

God says to Adam:

Ic sette feondrædene betweox þe and þam wife, and þinum *ofspringe* and hire *ofspringe*. - *Genesis*, iii, 15.

suna, pl.: = descendants. Cf. Son p. 56.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

childer, pl.: = descendants. Cf. Child p. 118.

dohters, pl.: = descendants. Cf. Daughter p. 75.

ofspring: = progeny, descendant.

> Þiss iss an oþerr neow Adam
> & all urþþutenn sine
> Þatt leosenn shall þe forme Adam
> Ut off þe deofless walde,
> & sahhtlenn himm & hiss offspring
> Wiþþ me þurrh herrsummnesse.
>
> – Orm. 11030 ff.

sones, pl.: = descendants. Cf. Son p. 57.

streon, stren(e): = descendant, offspring.

Ne not ich none sunne þet ne mei beon iled to one of ham seouene oðer to hore *streones*. —*Ancr. Riw.* 208, 15. B.T.

Forr þatt hiss *stren* all shollde ben
Todrifenn & toskeȝȝredd,
In all þiss middellærd tatt iss
O fowre daless dæledd.

—Orm. 16396 ff.

B. Loan Word.

issue : = offspring, progeny, descendant. More chiefly in legal use, or with reference to legal succession.

Of God's promise to him Abraham says :

For hym self behiȝte to me and to myne *issue* bothe
Lande and lordship.

—*Piers Pl.* B. xvi, 239.

progenie : = descendant.

Whan Henry [the Second] for his owen had holden þat seignorie . . .
The castels & ostagers he gald þorh curteysie
& with William with chartre bond him tille Henrie,
þat he & his heires, & alle þer *progenie*
Of Scotland, suld hold of Henry certeynlie
& of all his heires, & com to þer cri.

—Robert of Brunne, p. 139.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Words.

children, pl. : = descendants. Cf. Child p. 120.

daughters, pl. : = descendants. Cf. Daughter p. 76.

sons, pl. : = descendants. Cf. Son p. 59.

B. Loan Words.

descendant: = one who is descended or «descends» from an ancestor; issue offspring (in any degree, near or remote).

All the *descendents* of Beatrice. — E. Blount *tr. Conestaggio* 85. (1600). NED.

Their Servants, Children, and *Descendens*. — in Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86. NED.

A *descendant* of the conquering Franks. — Morley, *Voltaire*, (1886) 54. NED.

issue: = descendants, chiefly in legal use.

There were founded by his [Noah's] *Issues* many great cities. —Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I, (1634) 92. NED.

nephew pl. : = descendants. Cf. Nephew p. 53.

progeny: = descendant(s).

An happy man in his first dayes he [Ebranc] was,
And happie father of faire *progeny:*
For all so many weekes, as the yeare has,
So many children he did multiply.

—Spenser, *F. Queene*, II, x, 22.

Joan of Arc says says to the Duke of York:

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issued from the *progeny* of kings . . .
—Sh. *1st Henry VI.* V, iv, 37 f.

FOSTER-CHILD.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Words.

fostorbearn: cf. Child p. 117.
fostorcild: cf. Child p. 118.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

fosterchild: cf. Child p. 118.

B. Loan Word.

nurri: = fosterchild.

The Emperor brings William home and gives him to his daughter Melior to care for. William later becomes very ill, and the Emperor goes to see him. He returns home:

weping as he wold wide · for wo & for sorwe,
& deliuerli to his dou3ter · his del þan he made,
how William hire worþi *nory* · was nei3e atte de þe.
—*William of Palerne*, 1509 ff.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Words.

foster-child: cf. Child p. 120.
In the dialects:

a) *dalt:* Sc. Irel. Also written *dault:* = a foster child. [Gæl. & Ir. dalta, a foster son].

w.Sc. When he dismisses his *dalt*, for that is the name for a fostered child. —Johnson, *Wks.* viii, 374. 375. (Jam.) EDD.

b) *foster:* Sc. Lan. = an adopted child. Cai.[1] A child brought up by one not nearly related, or not responsible by law for its upbringing. EDD.

FOSTER PARENT.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

fosterer: = a foster parent.

In Ireland . . . they put away all their children to *fosterers*. —Davies, *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 135. EDD.

GODCHILD.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godbearn: = a godchild. Cf. Son p. 55.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godchild: = the relation of a child to those who are its sponsors at baptism or confirmation. Cf. Child p. 118.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godbairn: = a godchild. Cf. Child p. 119.

godchild: = the relation of a child to its godparents. Cf. Child p. 120.

GODPARENT.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godsibb: = a godfather or godmother.

Godsibbas and godbearn to fela man forspilde wide gynd þas þeode. —Wulfstan, *Serm. ad Anglos* (Napier) 160. NED.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Native Word.

godsib, godzybbe, gossib:

1. = a godfather, or godmother.

The zeuende [command] is . . . of godsone to þe children of his *godzyb* or of his *godzybbe*. —*Ayenb.* 48.

2. = one's child's godfather or godmother.

John Paston writes to the King that the Duke of Norfolk had unjustly seized certain lands, and had kept the revenues therefrom, wherefore he, Paston;

. . . was fayn to sue the said Duc and lord by the meanes of his *godsip* the Bisshop of Wynchestre [who was sponsor to the Duke's daughter]. —*Paston Letters*, No. 766, III, 145. NED.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

gossip:

1. = a godfather or godmother.

Do you know that you are new christn'd, and have had me for a *gossip*. —Foote, *Lame Lover*, I. 12. NED.

The Englishman whose child was held at the font by a Norman *gossip* . . . cast aside his own name. —Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* V, xxv. 560. NED.

2. = the godfather or godmother of one's child.

The Officer . . . condescended to be the Impostor's *Gossip*, i. e. Sponsor at the Baptism of one of his Children. —M. Martin, *Voy. Kilda*, (1749) 76. NED.

When a man stood sponsor for a child . . . he became the child's godfather, and *gossip* to the parents. —P. W. Joyce, *Short Hist. Ireland*, 88. NED.

3. in the Dialects:

gossip: = a godparent, a sponsor at baptism.

Sc. Every base servile man . . . when he has a bairn to be baptized, invites twelve or sixteen persons to be his *gossips*. —Andrews, *Bygone, Ch. Life*, (1899) 204. EDD.

Ir. Surely some of the young ladies . . . from the big house should stand *gossip*. —Carleton, *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I, 89. EDD.

B. Hybrid Word.

godparent: cf. Parent p. 138.

GRANDCHILD.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Words.

In the dialects:

a) *duoy:*

α) = a great-grandchild. S. & Ork.[1]

β) = a great-great-grandchild. Or. I. (Jam. Suppl.) EDD.

b) *ieroe:* Also in forms *heir-oye*, *jeroy*, S. & Ork.[1]

Gael. *iar ogha*, from *iar* = after, and *ogha* = grandchild]. = a great-grandchild.

There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose *heir-oyes* do yet live there. —Brand, *Desc. Ork.* (1701) 71. EDD.

May health and peace, with mutual rays,
Shine on the evening o' his days;
Till his wee, curlie John's *ier-oe* . . .
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow!
—Burns, *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, xiv.

B. Hybrid Word.

grandchild: = the child of one's son or daughter. Cf. Child. p. 120.

GRANDPARENT.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Loan Word.

grandparent: = the parent of one's father or mother. Cf. Parent p. 138.

B. Hybrid Word.

great-grandparent: cf. Parent p. 138.

HALF-COUSIN.

I. MODERN ENGLISH.

Hybrid Word.

half-cousin: cf. Cousin p. 128.

PARENT.

I. OLD ENGLISH.

Native Word.

ieldren, pl.: = parents.

We are told that St. Martin was brought up in the town of Ticino, Italy; and in the sight of the world he was of very noble and good birth;

wæron his *yldran* hwedre fæder & modor, buta hædne. —*Blick. Homl.* p. 211.

II. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

elder(s): = a parent; usually in plural; father and mother.

Seeing a man born blind the disciples ask Jesus:

Maistir, what synnede this man or hise *eldris*, that he schulde be borun blynd. Jhesus answeride, Nether this man synnede, nether hise *eldris*. —Wiclif-Purvey, *John* ix, 2.

The clerk describes the plain down at the west side of Italy, and says:

A markis whylom lord was of that londe,
As were his worthy *eldres* him bifore.'
—Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 8 ff. E. 64 f.

B. Loan Word.

parent:

1. = a person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother; usually in plural: father and mother.

To Nazareth was sho [Mary] had home vntil hire *parentes* house. —*Mirour Saluation* 901. NED.

2. extended (as in Latin) to include ancestors; esp. in «our first parents», Adam and Eve.

There myght thou beholde thyn owne *parentes* Adam and Eve. —*Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V, xiv, 105. NED.

3. = a relative, a kinsman.

Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and *parentys*. —*Knight de la Tour* 150. NED.

III. MODERN ENGLISH.

A. Native Word.

elder(s): = parents, used almost exclusively in the plural: father and mother.

The Jews would not believe that the man whose sight Jesus had restored, had been blind until:

. . . they called the *elders* of him that had receaued his sight. —Coverdale, *John*, ix, 18. NED.

The King James Bible has *parents* in place of *elders* in the above passage.

B. Loan Word.

parent:

1. = a person who has begotten or born a child; a father or mother; used mostly in the plural: father and mother.

Children are but the pieces of their *Parents* in another skin. —Bp. Hall, *Contempl., O. T.* xviii, iv. NED.

He was not undutiful to his *parents*. —Richardson, *Pamela*, i. NED.

Emma Woodhouse is talking of the children of her sister:

Though my attachment to none is equal to that of a *parent*, it suits my ideas of comfort better. —Jane Austen, *Emma*, chap. x. (1877).

2. extended to an ancestor, and esp. to our first parents Adam and Eve.

God looks down on the world he had created:

On Earth he first beheld
Our two first *parents*, yet the only two
Of mankind, in the Happy Garden placed . . .
—Milton, *Par. L.* III, 64 ff.

3. = a relative, kinsman. (obs).

She should be saluted with the frowns and upbraidings of a wronged husband and incensed *parent* [her uncle]. —Eliza Heywood, *Female Spec.* No. 10 (1748) II, 172. NED.

4. in combination:

a) *god-parent:* = a sponsor, a godfather or godmother.

Those to be confirmed are brought to the sacrament by their *god-parents*. —Cathol. Dict. (ed. 3) 210/2. NED.

b) *grandparent*: = a parent of a parent.

The white haired Irish *grandparents*.
—Walt Whitman, *Poems*, 137. NED.

Their *grandparents* had told them of a country far to the west. —T. W. Higginson, *U. S. Hist.* V, 31. NED.

c) *great-grandparents:*

Our *great grandparents* appear to have been excessively enamoured of masquerades. —Cornh. Mag. June 1883, 718. NED.

RELATION.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

relation: = one related by blood or marriage.

Friends as ye are, and near *relations too*,
To us for succour, not in vain ye sue.
—Fawkes, *Appolonius Rhodius, Argonautics*, ii.
(Richardson).

A she-cousin of a good family and small fortune, passed months among her *relations*. —Swift. (Johnson's Dic.)

RELATIVE.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Loan Word.

relative: = one related by blood or marriage.

'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and *relatives*, to suffer one to perish without reproof. —Jeremy Taylor. (Johnson's Dic.)

VITA.

Born August 3, 1877 at Anderson, Indiana, I received my first instruction in the Public Schools of that place. At the age of 17 I left the High School to go to Heidelberg, Germany, where for two years (1894—96) I attended the Heidelberg College. In October 1896 I became a student of the University of Heidelberg where I heard, among others, the lectures of Professors Kuno Fischer, Wilhelm Braune, and Herrman Osthoff. After two semesters I returned to America and continued my studies at Indiana University, from which institution I received the degree of A. B. in 1898. During the following two years I was teacher in the Schools of Indianapolis Indiana. In October 1900 I matriculated at the University of Strassburg, and have worked under Professors Koeppel, Windelband, Ziegler, Baeumker, Jacobsthal, Martin and Henning, to all of whom, especially to Professor Koeppel, who first suggested to me the subject of this work, and whose constant interest and helpful suggestions in its preparation have been a source of great pleasure to me, as well as gain to the dissertation, I take pleasure in expressing my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from their instruction.

Charles D. Campbell.

Strassburg, September 1905.

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